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14 May 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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UNITA THREATENS ACTION DURING PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL'S VISIT

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Jose Rebelo]

[Excerpts] Lisbon--The president of Portugal will be the first chief of state from a Western country to make an official visit to Angola. The trip, which will take place from 15 to 20 April, has a double objective: to erase the remaining aftereffects of the colonial war and help search for a solution to the conflict raging in the region.

A certain optimism reigns in the entourage of General Eanes concerning the evolution of the situation in southern Africa, particularly given the prospect of a settlement to the Namibian question. According to one of the advisers to the president, "by raising objections to the proposals submitted to it, particularly regarding measures to be adopted between the cessation of fighting and the election of a constituent assembly, South Africa is solely trying to gain time, in the hope of militarily weakening SWAPO and permitting the establishment in the region of political movements more favorable to it."

Emphasis is given in Lisbon to efforts made by Angolan President Eduardo Dos Santos in the direction of a rapprochement with several Western countries, particularly the United States.

Seven years after decolonization, Lisbon is becoming a required stop-off for all delegations from Portuguese-speaking African countries visiting Europe. Economically fragile, Portugal cannot be suspected of neocolonial intentions. This constitutes a considerable asset for the Portuguese president.

Furthermore, General Eanes maintains close ties with Chancellor Schmidt and Mitterrand and an agreement on mutual consultation on African problems has been concluded between Portugal and France.

The trip to Angola does involve certain risks. "Although the government will try to prove that it controls the entire country, the UNITA will endeavor to demonstrate the contrary," it is predicted at the presidential palace in Belem. Fernando Wilson, member of the UNITA Executive Council, describes the current

situation as follows: "We already control the administration in Kwando-Cubango Province, situated in the southeastern region of the country. Our guerrilla actions extend north as far as the cities of Malange and Henrique-de-Carvalho, which enables us to paralyze long sections of the important railroad linking the port of Lobito to the mining centers of Zaire and Zambia. We wage propaganda campaigns in the regions of Mocimboa and even Luanda."

"That is an exaggerated picture," it is said in Portugal. However, the warning has already been given by the UNITA: "During the presidential visit, we shall not fail to make our presence known."

11,464

CSO: 4719/844

REPORTAGE ON DOMESTIC SITUATION, FOREIGN INVOLVEMENT

Paris LE MONDE in French 16, 17 Apr 82

[Article by J.-P. Langellier: "Angola Without Peace"]

[16 Apr 82 p 6]

[Excerpts] I. The Obsession With Security

Luanda--The contrast of the landscape in *trompe-l'oeil*, overlooked by the guns of the old Sao Miguel Fort, is striking: The "right side" of the decor is the splendid roadstead, with its white-capped waves, against a background of skyscrapers, a modern, spacious city. The "wrong side" is the *musseques* on the hillsides -- the poor districts with their homes of sheet metal and boards -- and their *bichas*, the long lines before the "people's stores." The right side is the lifeless buildings, the abandoned shops, the forgotten display windows. More than six years after independence, Luanda seems to "float" in its colonial garments, concrete finery that now seems too big. It is the austere, silent capital of a country that has been on a war footing since birth. "We are peace lovers," one government secretary remarks. Lovers somewhat abandoned, one would say.

The fact is that war remains the prime Angolan reality, accentuated by other national traits: the obsession with ensuring border security, the paralysis of the economy, the weight of foreign influence, the lassitude of a population absorbed by its daily difficulties. The war in the south against Pretoria's army and Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and in the central region against UNITA alone, a war largely ignored abroad.

Pretoria has transformed the border strip -- several dozen kilometers wide -- into a no man's land off limits to Angolan soldiers and the SWAPO underground fighters. Thanks to its undeniable superiority: air hegemony, equipment better adapted to the terrain, more battle-seasoned and often more motivated soldiers, the South African Army exercises permanent control over this zone without maintaining heavy troop concentrations in it. In December, it pushed back Angolan units trying to regain certain lost positions with the support of a Cuban avant-garde group. The "bearded ones," who do not confront South Africans directly, had made an exception and had crossed the Mossamedes railroad line near which they are ordinarily stationed.

Under these conditions, the UNITA has freedom of movement across the border and access to its bases in Namibia. Credited with some 10,000 men, it circulates and fights in light columns. Pretoria gives it multifaceted aid: weapons, supplies, means of transportation, air cover, soldiers -- particularly black mercenaries forming a kind of foreign legion -- and military advisers. Without this support, the UNITA would rapidly die out, especially in the south, like a tree that has lost its roots. On the other hand, SWAPO reportedly has some 5,000 men, acting alone or accompanied by Angolan forces. Most are found between Mossamedes, Lubango and Menongue.

Paralysis

Namibia's independence, under the likely banner of SWAPO, will sooner or later reduce the UNITA to a mere irredentist ethnic group. In the meantime and while it does not constitute a real military danger -- since it holds neither the cities nor the main arteries -- the UNITA maintains the lack of security, upsets production, hinders development and threatens national unity. The high plateaus in the central region, its favorite field of action, form the richest and most densely populated region in the country. Its control is vital to the regime. By its raids, the UNITA forces authorities to gather the people together in protected villages, based on the old antiguerrilla strategy. Once they are relocated, the peasants cultivate much less. Harassment by the UNITA causes food shortages, even famine, and stirs up discontent. An estimated 500,000 persons have been relocated, including 60,000 Namibian refugees. One out of every five is constantly dependent on aid.

UNITA sabotage, remote-controlled with sophisticated detonators, paralyzes the Benguela railroad, which is operating at only one-tenth of its capacity and no longer fulfilling the regional economic role -- carrying shipments of Zambian and Zairian ore -- that justified its construction. Officially restored in November 1978, its international traffic is nil, as the minister of transport admits. This means losses of at least \$30 million. Trains travel at a snail's pace by sections. It sometimes takes as long as 40 days to go from Zaire to the port of Lobito.

Overwhelming Financial Pressure

"A single nation from Cabinda to Cunene," proclaims an MPLA slogan. It is true that the party in power has always fought tribalism, but it still has a very poor base among the Ovimbundu, the main ethnic group in the country, with 35 to 40 percent of the population. By continuing guerrilla warfare and whipping up tribal feelings among a people from which it recruits its soldiers, the UNITA helps keep one ethnic group distrusted by the regime out of public life. No Ovimbundu belongs to the MPLA Political Bureau.

Such fighting is overwhelming the government in Luanda financially. Lacking statistics, it is estimated that nearly half of the national budget feeds the war machine. Another estimate: Angola's military debt since 1975 reportedly exceeds \$1 billion. In this domain, the Soviet "big brother" is not a soft touch: Spare parts are to be paid for in cash or within 3 months following delivery.

The Angolan Army numbers some 45,000 men, with a maximum of 20,000 serving in the south. (Some soldiers have been at this front for years.) The scarcity of officers is the main weakness. According to experts, their quality often leaves something to be desired. The army also has supply -- life grows harder and harder -- and human problems. Morale is low and their enthusiasm flagging. For Angolans between the ages of 18 and 35, military service is compulsory (2 to 3 years) and difficult. Young recruits seek cushy jobs far from the front.

Absenteeism

By worsening the problems of survival, the war obviously demobilizes the civilian population. It strengthens traditional passiveness, which has multiple causes, partially inherited from the Portuguese period: illiteracy (95 percent illiteracy upon independence), backward ways of thinking, annoying revolutionary austerity and uncertainty about the future. Crowds standing before empty market stalls waiting for something to arrive, the scarcity of basic products, and the black market are the daily lot of the Luandan people.

The poorer people cannot wait in line and work at the same time and as a result, the average rate of absenteeism in enterprises approaches 40 percent. Nor do the low wages give workers any incentive. Plants do not work up to capacity, sometimes operating at only 30-percent. Absenteeism and the lack of discipline are old plagues that authorities have denounced and fought since independence. The year 1981 was christened as the "year of discipline and control," while the MPLA waged a campaign against the "lack of organization" in government offices and enterprises.

Angola, which once exported wheat, devotes nearly half of its imports to basic products, mainly food. Agricultural production is five times lower than before independence. The government is determined to correct the harmful effects of an agricultural strategy that gives preference to state farms, whose yield is mediocre, and neglects small farmers while improving the marketing of grain (corn and manioc). The capital suffers all the more from food shortages because it is in the heart of a semi-arid region little suited to food crops.

The inadequate means of transport causes further interruptions in supplies. Angola recently asked the EEC to allocate part of its aid for the purchase of a fleet of trucks to supply relocated persons. Coffee tonnages -- Angola was the fourth-ranking producer in the world -- are only one-tenth of what they were before independence. The farmers have plowed up their plants and replaced them with manioc because the government could not guarantee that their harvest would be collected. Coffee now represents only 7 percent of all exports in value, compared with 85 percent for oil.

The flares of Cabinda are by far the main national resource. And yet, in 1981, Angola was a victim of the drop in the price of crude and its own commercial inexperience. In the hope of an increase in prices, it waited too long to sell, thereby losing \$600 million. Production reached a ceiling of under 7 million tons. This passing reversal resulted in a financial minicrisis, the

first of its type in a country known for cautious management, whence the increased austerity of the 1982 budget. The government is reckoning -- and quite rightly, it would appear -- on a doubling of the oil tonnage within 3 or 4 years, on the condition, naturally, that the American Gulf Oil Company, which produces three-fourths of all Angolan crude, does not reduce its level of operations, as rumor has recently had it.

An old headache for authorities, the Luanda port is a kind of microcosm of Angolan economic difficulties (while those of Lobito and Mossamedes, in contrast, operate well). Some 40 ships are constantly anchored in the roadstead. The average wait of a freighter: 3 to 6 months, except in the case of priority military equipment. This congestion is ruinous for the government, which, it is said, has to pay insurance companies \$6,000 a day per ship. It has structural causes (lack of equipment on the docks and of spare parts, failure to adapt facilities since the reversal, in 1975, of the exchange currents), but especially the lack of human resources (shortage of qualified personnel, strikes, theft, corruption). The government, which in this vital sector has taken the bull by the horns, hopes for rapid relief in the congestion.

The burden of the war and its negative effects on the economy can only incite Angola to explore every possible pathway to peace in order to finally tackle the task of reconstruction and development. But the quest will not be fruitful until the day when the powerful South African neighbor sheathes its sword of Damocles.

[17 Apr 82 p 7]

[Excerpts] II. Enfeoffment and Nationalism

Luanda--Since independence in November 1975, foul winds have blown over Luanda. If one is to believe rumors from the foreign ministries -- Western, obviously -- the breeze now comes from the West, a discreet but persistent breeze.

It is true that since 1978, Angola has followed an unexclusive diplomacy: "normalization" of relations with the capitalist world, broadening of the circle of friendships in Africa, which has gradually resulted in a certain consistency in the nonalignment it so forcefully proclaims. After all, the MPLA did not, following independence, truly "choose" the Soviet and Cuban friends that went to its aid when the guns were sounding at the gates of Luanda. In a sense, they were imposed on it by history, by ideological affinities and the errors of the West. The famous "opening to the West," a formula that annoyed Luanda, responded to the legitimate desire to break out of the initial diplomatic isolation, not about face or reversal in alliances, but a correction in an imbalance deemed to be both abnormal and harmful.

Until evidence to the contrary, this attitude has not changed. Angola's natural allies remain -- how could it be otherwise? -- its privileged interlocutors. Their means of exerting pressure, beginning with their military presence, remain considerable. Nevertheless, at the same time, nothing has contradicted the Angolan determination to reduce the excessively heavy

influence of the Soviets, to extend or deepen the dialogue with the West, to define and occupy a free space in which Luanda's diplomacy would be expressed by granting priority to national interests.

Angola is now host to some 18,000 "internationalist Cuban fighting men" (compared with 25,000 in 1976-1977 and 21,000 in 1979-1980). This expeditionary corps includes roughly 15,000 soldiers, 2,000 noncommissioned officers and 1,000 officers. Cuban military men are no longer dying in Angola. A few pilot some of the 32 Migs of the Angolan Air Force. Most are stationed in the main cities: Luanda, Huambo, Benguela, Lubango. They play the role of a "strategic reserve" to be used in case of peril. For every Cuban soldier, Angola pays Havana in currency a monthly wage of about \$100, which, considering the service rendered, represents a tolerable burden for the government. But Luanda reportedly recently refused to increase this pay. Civilian technical advisers now number only 4,000, instead of the 8,000 at their peak. They essentially work in three domains: education, health and construction.

Soviet "Ally"

And the UNITA? Washington has always emphasized to Luanda the need, sooner or later, for a reconciliation with the movement of Jonas Savimbi. At any rate, the UNITA and the MPLA discreetly maintain contact in Europe, mainly in Zurich and Paris. Logically enough, a future Cuban withdrawal should largely facilitate the Angolan meetings because Savimbi has made the fight against the military presence a major propaganda issue that has enabled him to restore his nationalist fortunes.

Another step forward for Angolan diplomacy: Luanda is successfully pursuing its policy of rapprochement with the "moderate" African capitals once hostile to the MPLA.

A final observation on Angola: the development of economic and commercial cooperation with the capitalist world, just confirmed by the visit of the Portuguese president, General Eanes, first Western chief of state to go to Angola. Three-fourths of all Angola's commercial trade is with the West. Western interests have preserved and even strengthened their positions in the two key sectors of the Angolan economy: oil and diamonds. Some ten Western companies are now extracting or prospecting for Angolan oil. The main supplier and fourth customer of Angola, France will largely double its exports to the country in 1982. Angola has all the more need for Western cadres and capital because its cooperation with the East is limited in quantity and quality. Outside of the military sector, technical assistance from the USSR remains modest. Moreover, Moscow seems scarcely anxious to vie with the West in this field.

Can the Kremlin control Angola's desires for emancipation and bring it back to the path of allegiance? Can it influence a team of leaders not known to be alike? Practically nothing is known about the ratio of forces within the Political Bureau or about its debate. However, in the opinion of observers, the unconditional pro-Soviets are clearly in the minority. Backed by its some 2,000 military advisers, can the USSR bring about political changes at the top or even a coup d'etat? Hardly. The army has the reputation of being

anti-Soviet. It is said to be particularly unhappy about the poor quality of the equipment "made in the USSR."

These calculations give little consideration to Angolan nationalism, loathe to accept any enfeoffment. Seen from the outside, everything seems to indicate that the "pragmatists," led by Dos Santos, now have the wind at their back. Their room to maneuver is limited. The rapid independence of Namibia and the restoration of peace in southern Angola would be their best trump cards. The future of their policy will be determined in Pretoria as well as Moscow.

4719/844

SAVIMBI CLAIMS UNITA ADVANCING, WITH NO SOUTH AFRICAN WEAPONS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 9 Apr 82 p 27

[Text] Johannesburg, April 7--Angolan dissident Jonas Savimbi has been in touch with representatives of the five-nation Western contact group on plans for Namibian independence, the guerrilla leader said in an interview broadcast here.

Mr Savimbi, speaking to the South African Broadcasting Corporation in a UNITA camp on Monday, described his meetings with the contact group (United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany) as "positive."

The rebel leader, who heads the UNITA guerrilla movement against the Angolan regime, said the United Nations on the other hand had not contacted him to discuss its proposals to set up a demilitarised zone along Namibia's border with Southern Angola.

Mr Savimbi said that in future projects allowances would have to be made for UNITA, which, he said, had an army of 30,000 men who now controlled the whole of Angola's Cuando Cubango Province, Moshika Province, part of Malange Province and other zones of Southern Angola.

"We are prepared to have a negotiated settlement in Angola, but we are not going to beg because we are advancing," he said.

He admitted that the fighting in the country would have to end, and added: "There must be elections, which we will win if they are in 10 days or in 10 years."

The UNITA leader also strongly denied that he had ever said he wanted the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) to win the struggle for Namibia.

UNITA and SWAPO forces have had serious clashes, and only last week the two sides fought a violent battle at Mulundo in Cuando Cubango Province, he said. UNITA had lost 20 men but had killed about 50 SWAPO guerrillas who were trying to steal supplies from a UNITA zone.

He estimated that SWAPO had about 5,000 men in South Angola, but said that he did not intend to send his 30,000 guerrillas into action against the Namibian nationalists, but only to defend his own people against them.

Mr Savimbi said his movement received no aid from South African forces, either in supplies or training, but that his men were free to cross the South African-controlled border into Namibia.

"Not a single piece of military hardware used by UNITA is of South African origin," he said. During their mission into Southern Angola, members of the SADC TV team met two Soviet pilots and a Spanish priest held by UNITA. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1154

REFUGEES CONTINUE TO FLOW IN BIE PROVINCE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 16 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Marie Joannidis]

[Text] Kuito, Central Angola, April 14--About 100 of them, aged between two and seven, joining hands, singing and swaying in time with the three child minders caring for them: they are some of Angola's war orphans.

They were gathered in by Angolan Government soldiers and brought to this provincial capital to be put in charge of the welfare authorities, victims of the fighting which continues here in Bie Province, where the UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels operate.

They are learning to live normally again, which we were told is easy for children. Only the older ones speak of the war--and sometimes take fright when they see a white person.

This, we were told, is out of memory of the South Africans who were alongside the UNITA forces in the earlier fighting in 1975 and 1976. Nearby is a second orphanage of 140 children, including several babies, one of them missing a leg.

Everything is very neat and tidy and even pleasant, helping create a normal atmosphere for these children of the Ovimundu, the main ethnic group in Bie and neighbouring Huambo Province--and also the tribe of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi.

The bandit chief

Savimbi is described here either as "chief of the bandits" or simply a "puppet" of the South Africans, who are regarded as responsible for the continuation of the civil war.

The head of the two orphanages, familiarly called "Gigi," knows all the children, some of whom have come from far away where malnutrition is severe and speak only the Unbundu language.

Here they learn Portuguese, Angola's official tongue. Some of them only arrived here five months ago, others, the babies, even more recently.

Travel Problem

There are at present three orphanages in Bie Province, the two at Kuito and another at Catabola, 50 kms (30 miles) north. The older children are later taken by the Education Ministry, which has charge of them until they are 16.

At present, the International Red Cross operates only in Kuito. Its staff, who do not move about by road for security reasons, are awaiting the go-ahead from the authorities to use a light aircraft as they do elsewhere in Angola.

The local Government official for social affairs, Neto Pinto, said the main problem was the war and defending the integrity of the territory.

Population of the province is estimated at 280,000, and last year the welfare authorities had to deal with 150,000 displaced people. At least 4,500 people are recorded as having arrived in the urban areas so far this year.

"This influx by the civilian population coincides with the counteroffensives of our armed forces," Mr Pinto added.

As soon as the displaced people arrive in Government areas, they are placed in the hands of the welfare authorities, with the help of the Angolan Red Cross, and given any immediate aid such as food, clothing or medical care.

The authorities thereafter provide them with means of production, allowing them either to return to their villages if that is possible or to establish themselves in new production areas.

Lack of staff

Angola lacks trained staff for nursery schools as it does for other sectors. The child-minders who look after the orphans are trained in six months. They are helped by medical aides and are supervised once a week by a doctor.

Humanitarian aid is coordinated centrally from Luanda, which responded in a major way after the South African invasion-attack into Angola last August and September.

The presence of the U.N. childrens' organisation (UNICEF) and World Food Programme, the World Council of Churches and Dutch and Swiss organisations in the country coincides with an educational "boom" following a literacy campaign. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1154

LARA CALLS UNITA PRISONERS' RELEASE 'TRAVESTY'

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Uige--"This so-called 'prisoner release' operation is a masquerade, a political carnival of racist South Africa in which individuals who were never prisoners of the puppets are being exploited; they are Portuguese who, for different sentimental reasons, for different political reasons, lived for a long time with the puppets along the border of Namibia," Lucio Lara, organizational secretary, Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party, said in this city.

Lucio Lara, who made these statements during an interview for the local media, said that these individuals now "as a combined operation with Portuguese reactionaries, especially with the right-wing party in Portugal, are trying to launch a campaign precisely in order 'to cover up' the operations which South Africa is conducting against our country.

"They above all want to give people the idea that all of the aggression which our country is suffering from South Africa is to a great extent a puppet operation," he added.

The Angolan leader said that "We Angolans know that everything that is going on today in our country's southern part--sabotage, attacks on our peace--is being planned and outlined in Washington and in Pretoria; everything is being carried out under the directions given through Pretoria." This is why--he added--the government of South Africa is making all necessary means available to the puppets, including aircraft, explosives, uniforms, and supplies.

"Through these strikes," he said, "through propaganda campaigns, such as the one which the puppets have just conducted, with the phony release of phony prisoners, they seek to conceal the direct aggression of United States imperialism through South Africa." The puppets, he emphasized, are nothing but the instruments, in this case, of United States imperialism through the South African racists.

Fighting the Crisis in the OAU

Concerning the crisis within the OAU, caused by the admission of the SDAR, the Angolan leader said that the lack of unity among the African countries does not in any way benefit Africa, and certainly not in the struggle of our peoples against the latent threat of imperialism.

We are now watching the situation in Addis Ababa. So far, 26 countries have recognized the SDAR. The SDAR was admitted to the OAU in accordance with the rules of the organization's charter. Another 19 countries did not want to go along with the idea, except Morocco, which does not want to do its duty as a member of the OAU, in giving self-determination and the right to independence to the Saharan people."

"But," he continued, "in a very calm manner, in an objective manner, as part of the principles governing the OAU Charter, we must all seek an immediate solution to this problem so that a question that is being settled in accordance with the organization's charter will not harm African unity, which is something we need very badly, especially in southern Africa which is at war. All of the countries of southern Africa are victims of aggression by South Africa; they are at war, a war which is imposed upon them."

Lucio Lara noted that the Angolans are the ones who suffer most from this war. Therefore, he said "We must not lose our heads; we must keep a cool head and we must try to find solutions to rally the African countries against the enemies of Africa."

Angola's Position on Malvinas Islands Issue

As for Angola's position on the problems of the Malvinas Islands, the organizational secretary of the Central Committee said that this "is a matter between imperialist countries, Western countries, and that is not a part of our concern."

"Our political direction," he emphasized "at this time contains many other matters of concern, preoccupations which go beyond this scrap between Argentina and Great Britain."

"These are the contradictions of the capitalist world; these are the contradictions of imperialism, normal contradictions," he said. Then he added: "We all know them. These are the laws of history and they must be taken as such, very attentively, although this must not distract our attention. Our problems are different and our concerns are different."

The secretary of the Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party, had gone to this city to give the workers guidance in the First Inter-Provincial Seminar of the DORGAN [Provincial Department of Party Organization] of Uige, Zaire, and Cabinda, which has already concluded its work.

5058
CSO: 4742/285

BRIEFS

POULTRY STARVATION--Malanje--A large agricultural complex belonging to Damba penitentiary and nearly 2 million eucalyptus trees and various other crops and livestock were totally destroyed following torrential rains which struck Malanje Province last Friday. According to the report by Goncalves Antonio, director of the penitentiary, to ANGOP, the 15-minute storm caused enormous damage, as repairs to the complex alone are estimated at more than one million kwanzas. Moreover about 26 homes were destroyed. In addition to being known for rehabilitating convicts, this penitentiary had over 1,600 head of cattle, 1,114 chickens and 700 hogs. Goncalves Antonio added that the prison's main problems at the present time are a lack of supplies to pursue its farming activities and a shortage of feed. The feed shortage caused the death of about 4,000 pullets in recent months. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Mar 82 p 4] 9805

CSO: 4742/277

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE MEDICAL COOPERATION--On 15 March, two Portuguese teams in the field of nutrition arrived in Praia. They were headed by Professor Dr Guilherme George Janz; this was part of the cooperation agreement between Cape Verde and Portugal. The team from the Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Institute of Lisbon, consisting of Professor Janz and Dr Luiz Cecilo Rocha, is in S. Vincente with a double mission: (1) Complete the survey on the nutrition situation regularly conducted in the country by that agency; (2) Study biochemistry and malnutrition through a survey. It will stay in S. Vincente for a month at the end of which time it will return to its country. Another team from the Institute of Tropical Scientific Research of Lisbon, made up of Dr Maria Emilia de Castro e Almeida and the biology technician Manuel Delgado, will remain in Santiago where it will survey the population's food methods. This team is trying to conduct a survey among 200 families in the four councils of Santiago, an effort which will last 2 weeks. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 p 2] 5058

CSO: 4742/285

OFFICIAL VISITS EGYPT, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] Information and Cultural Minister Comrade Filinto Barros on Saturday returned to the country after an official 6-day visit to Egypt in response to an invitation from his Egyptian counterpart, Safwat El Sherif, minister of state for information. On that occasion, the Guinean leader also conferred with Minister of State for Culture Mohamed Abdul Hamid Radwan. Both of these meetings were aimed at an in-depth development of bilateral cooperation on the level of these two state sectors.

The Egyptian leaders expressed their government's interest in granting financial and technical support as well as study scholarships to Guinea-Bissau in various areas involving the mass media (radio news, television) with facilities for the development of Guinean motion picture films in Egyptian laboratories. In the field of culture, prospects are opening up with the training of Guinean cultural county agents in Egypt's teaching establishments and the exchange of groups of artists.

To carry out these intentions, the Guinean government, through the Information and Culture Ministry, will shortly send the necessary proposals to Cairo. The Egyptian government in turn will send experts in the various areas to Guinea-Bissau for a prior study for the specific conditions for cooperation.

Foreign Policy

In touching on the long-standing commitments assumed by the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], in the course of meetings with Egyptian leaders, during its national arms liberation struggle against Portuguese colonialism which had the support of the Egyptian government and people, Comrade Filinto Barros, member, Central Committee, PAIGC, reaffirmed the country's policy of nonalignment and its unconditional support for the legitimate national liberation movements.

In this context, the Guinean leader made particular reference to the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to the construction of their independent homeland in the context of the rights granted them by the United Nations, through their political vanguard organization, the PLO.

Under the same circumstances and according to the words of the information and culture minister, Guinea-Bissau grants the Egyptian people the right to

decide as to its policy and to chart its own way of development. Guinea-Bissau's support for the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and the just struggle of the POLISARIO Front [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro] for National Liberation was also reaffirmed.

Returning to the country from his mission to Cairo, the information and culture minister felt that this visit was quite fruitful in the context of expanding cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Egypt.

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CSO: 4742/285

UN INTERAGENCY DELEGATION STUDIES BIJAGOS DEVELOPMENT

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Apr 82 p 8

A UN interagency delegation surveyed a large part of the Bijagos Islands to determine the priority needs of the archipelago, so that our government will have the information needed to request financing from various sources for the economic and social development project planned for these islands. The delegation was made up of experts and specialists from UNDP, WHO, UNESCO, WFP and UNIDO. Headed by M. Harris, it left last Wednesday after having spent one week in the country.

The purpose of the mission was to draw conclusions on the basis of the information gathered in the field and to submit them to the Guinea-Bissau government for an exchange of views on them before preparing the final report.

The delegation visited various sectors in eight larger islands, including Bolama and Bubaque, and noted from the start that the Bijagos lacked the basic infrastructure needed for any development activities.

According to the document on the results of the visit, published by the Ministry of Economic Coordination and Planning, the islands have no administration, no infrastructure, and none of the equipment needed to implement projects that could be supported by financing agencies. The document goes on to say that this void is an obstacle to mobilizing and using resources. Therefore the first thing that needs to be done is to introduce the very basic infrastructure, with the necessary personnel and means of transportation and communication.

Priorities were set for the following sectors: transportation, trade, industry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock raising, health, education and social development. In its 1982 program, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) earmarked \$180,000 for the first phase of the islands' development project, an amount which will be increased later.

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CSO: 4742/278

GUINEA-BISSAU

PAIGC CC ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CENTRAL AMERICA

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] The Politburo of the Central Committee of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) met 26 March under the chairmanship of comrade Brigadier Commander Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the Party and president of the Revolutionary Council. At this meeting, the Politburo dealt with various issues related to the domestic and international situation.

The communique issued by that party organ reported that "with regard to the international situation, concern was expressed over the emergence of some areas of tension that could endanger world peace." Referring to Central America, the Politburo pointed to the possible serious consequences of the situation created in that part of the world and reviewed with concern the complaint made by the Nicaraguan Government to the UN Security Council regarding threats of an armed imperialist intervention in that country.

"The PAIGC, faithful to its policy of nonalignment, vehemently condemns any attempt at intervention or aggression against another country, as it considers that any such action implies disrespect for the sovereign will of nations and represents an unacceptable violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter and of human rights," the communique stated.

It went on to say that "The PAIGC considers it essential that nations be guaranteed a climate of peace based on full respect for their sovereignty and self-determination and their right to make the economic and social changes they consider to be in their interest."

In conclusion, the communique of the Politburo of the PAIGC Central Committee reiterated its support for and solidarity with the Sandinist Front and the Nicaraguan people and with the heroic people of El Salvador in their just struggle against imperialism and for their own freedom and progress.

9805

CSO: 4742/278

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE LINE OF CREDIT--Portugal opened a \$20 million line of credit with Guinea-Bissau. Half of this amount will go to Portuguese exports of consumer goods to Guinea-Bissau and the other half will be used to finance capital goods and services. This is the first time the two countries have negotiated a financial arrangement--the existing agreements between Guinea-Bissau and Portugal have been confined to technical assistance and occupational training. The line of credit negotiated in Lisbon by Comrade Victor Freire Monteiro, minister and governor of the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau, will, in his view, have a positive impact on the food situation in the country and will increase foreign exchange earnings from Guinea-Bissau exports. The governor of the Bank of Portugal, Jacinto Nunes, said when the agreement was signed that the \$10 million earmarked for financing capital goods will be interest-bearing. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 Mar 82 p 1] 9805

SWEDISH TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE--Two of Guinemar's boats are now ready to begin operating again, according to a report from that maritime transportation enterprise. These boats will be used to make the daily runs between Cacheu and S. Domingos. The same report said that Guinemar will soon be salvaging six more boats, which will help alleviate the country's transportation problems. This work to be carried out by Guinemar to salvage some boats in a state of deterioration is also receiving the assistance of SIDA, the Swedish agency for international cooperation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Apr 82 p 8] 9805

PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION--A delegation from the Portuguese Armed Forces, headed by Lt Col Almeida Dias, that had been visiting the country at the invitation of the Headquarters of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [FARP], left Bissau yesterday morning to return to Portugal. After working for nearly a week and a half, a decision was made that the Portuguese Government would provide support for the development of FARP, specifically in the field of logistics. It was also agreed that a Portuguese military delegation would come in June to discuss assistance in other areas of the Armed Forces' activities. Lt Col Almeida Dias told our reporter at the airport moments before his departure that the talks between the two parties were excellent. The Portuguese army officer concluded by saying that "I am sure that our relations are going to progress in the best possible way."

Senior Commanders Jose Nancassa and Mamadu Alfa Djalo, both from FARP Headquarters, were at the airport to bid farewell to the delegation. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Apr 82 p 2] 9805

GDR POLITICAL TRAINING COOPERATION--The political and ideological advanced training seminar for party cadres in the regions of the eastern part of the country, that is, Bafata and Gabu, was opened last Monday; it was promoted by the National Party School of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde]. Comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, member, Central Committee, PAIGC, accompanied by Francisco Mansoa, of the Party School, went to the area to preside over the solemn opening session. The seminars are being conducted under the guidance of the professors from the GDR who are on a mission to this country. Several tens of individuals, coming from the party base structure in the regions of Bafata and Gabu are attending. This event is in line with the recommendations of the First Special Congress which stated that the Party School must be enlarged to cover all regions of the country. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Apr 82 p 8] 5058

YOUTH DELEGATION BACK FROM PRC--The visit by the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth] to China strengthened friendship and cooperation between this youth organization and the Communist Youth League of China. During the approximately 2-week visit, in response to an invitation from the Chinese youth organization, the country's delegation held talks with Chinese agencies, especially with the secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, Lio Wei Ming; they took up questions of cooperation between the two organizations. On the other hand, the Guinean delegation, headed by deputy national secretary, JAAC, and member, Central Committee, PAIGC, comrade Teobaldo Barbosa, was received in audience by Gi P. Chei, vice prime minister of the Council of State. The high Chinese leader, who is also head of the Foreign Relations Department, Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party, on that occasion expressed his government's desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two youth organizations [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 7 Apr 82 p 3] 5058

CSO: 4742/285

WFDY DELEGATION VISITS MAPUTO, PLANS FOR 10TH CONGRESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Apr 82 p 8

[Excerpts] "We condemn any action to legitimize the occupation of Namibia by the colonial government of Pretoria, the subjugation of the South African people by the forces of apartheid, and the spread of conflicts in southern Africa, the Caribbean and the Middle East. We reiterate our support for liberation movements and for progressive and lawful governments and we stand behind the entire international community in its struggle for understanding and peace among nations," asserted Dennis Sibeko, head of the African Commission of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) to the Mozambican press during his speech yesterday at a hotel in the capital.

Sibeko, who was accompanied by Frieder Bubl, editor in chief for this international youth organization headquartered in Budapest, Hungary, stressed that "the federation supports the United Nations efforts to obtain the independence of Namibia, which is still under the control of Pretoria's internationally condemned regime, although the "Contact Group" is trying to change the meaning of free elections, thereby adulterating the spirit of UN Resolution 435."

Sibeko reported to our news agency that "it is regrettable that current U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean, the so-called 'Readex-82,' are related to diplomatic activities Washington is conducting to jeopardize freedom and peace in Nicaragua and Cuba, while it brandishes the phantom of a 'communist threat.' These activities are part of its imperialist moves to maintain domination of areas it considers strategic for the 'defense of its geopolitical interests.'"

With regard to the 10th General Assembly of the WFDY scheduled to be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in June of this year, 220 representatives from youth organizations throughout the world are expected to attend to discuss ways of strengthening the anti-imperialist front and the international situation, focusing on southern Africa. Also included on the agenda is a visit by the delegations to sites of destruction left by Hitler's fascist armies during World War II and an invitation to victims of fascism and imperialism, as well as a large antinuclear demonstration.

The WFDY is already in contact with youth organizations in Madagascar and Tanzania with a view to planning the next general assembly.

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CSO: 4742/277

DETAILS ON CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH INDIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Antonio Souto, special envoy]

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel said yesterday in a press conference in New Delhi that India's science and Mozambique's economic potentials should be shaped into a weapon and an example for all poor countries that are now struggling against underdevelopment. The Mozambican head of state made this statement in speaking of the results of the conversations he had with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

While President Samora Machel was holding talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, final negotiations were going on between ministerial delegations of the two countries.

At the end of these negotiations, a Cultural Cooperation Agreement and an Economic Cooperation Protocol were signed.

The cultural agreement signed by Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs, and Sheia Kaul, the Indian minister of education, culture and social welfare, covers art, culture, education, science, technology, public health, public information, sports and journalism.

The document on economic cooperation signed by the Minister-Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Prakash Ratilal, and the Indian Minister of Agriculture, Rao Birendra Singh, covers the broad categories of industry, agriculture, energy, public works and housing.

In view of the need felt by both parties to gain a better knowledge of the other country's potentialities and resources, it was decided that specialized technical delegations from the two countries would make a detailed study of each of these specific fields.

However, it was already possible to outline in detail the activities to be developed in agriculture, public works and housing. The protocol has two annexes for this purpose that set forth the specific activities to be carried out.

Cooperation Protocol and Cultural Agreement

The introduction to the agreement's protocol notes that "the two countries have similar interests in various areas." In the industrial sector, the two parties agreed to make a survey of the economic situation in Mozambique and to work to develop small industries, rural reconstruction, advisory services and integrated programs.

A technical team from India will be visiting Maputo soon to try to identify appropriate industries so that they can be established.

The possibilities mentioned are a bicycle factory, a sponge iron plant, a metalworking industry, small units for rural areas or an iron and steel processing plant.

A high-level delegation will be visiting Mozambique to identify the areas of cooperation in agriculture. An annex setting forth the agricultural sectors in which priorities must be decided was added to the protocolary document.

According to the agreement, the Mozambican parties requested medical personnel and agreed to make medicinal plants available to India for research and use by its pharmaceutical industry.

Mozambique also expressed an interest in having India help it develop its own pharmaceutical industry.

Regarding public works, the two parties agreed to draw up a program for the construction industry, water supply, road maintenance and city planning.

Both parties are interested in developing small projects in rural areas, in technical assistance for government enterprises and in setting up the infrastructure for the aluminum project.

In this sector as well, a technical mission will visit Mozambique sometime in the next 3 months to define and finalize projects to be implemented.

As for aluminum, according to the protocol previously signed for this sector, India will export aluminum to Mozambique, where it will be processed using the Cahora Bassa power plant. India will then import the aluminum processed in Mozambique.

To get the project underway, India will provide technical assistance and equipment and will undertake to work with the Mozambican Government to procure financing for the project.

In the field of transportation, both parties referred to results already achieved in the agreement, including technical assistance for railways and purchases of equipment.

With regard to telecommunications, the document noted that negotiations between government enterprises in the two countries are about to begin to provide for the hiring of technicians.

As for contracting Indian nationals to work in Mozambique, the agreement sets new salary scales, on the basis of inflation indices recorded since the 1980 cooperation agreement was enacted.

During official conversations, India stated its intention to buy cashew nuts and cement from Mozambique.

At the suggestion of Mozambique, India is planning to consider participating in projects to explore for coal and to rebuild the Beira-Moatize railroad line.

The cultural agreement described in 11 articles specifies the terms on which cooperation will develop in the fields of art, culture, education, research, sports, public health, and information.

The document indicates a need to exchange delegations of professors, research workers, sports teams and technicians between the countries.

The agreement also provides for fellowships for students and an exchange of technical and scientific publications.

Artists from both countries will hold concerts in India and Mozambique and will also help set up art exhibitions and film festivals.

The agreement establishes a joint committee to draw up specific programs under the agreement.

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CSO: 4742/277

NRM REPORTEDLY CROSSES INTO ZIMBABWE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 9 Apr 82 p 20

[Text] Salisbury, April 7--Rebels of the anti-Government Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) are believed to have crossed into Zimbabwe and blown up two men with a hand grenade early this week, police said today in the Eastern Zimbabwean city of Umtali.

A police spokesman quoted by the news agency ZIANA said the device was detonated before dawn on Monday in a house in the Ngorima tribal area, 300 km (190 miles) south east of Salisbury. Ngorima is on the mountainous border with Mozambique opposite a region that has long been a hotbed of MNR activity.

The rebels were allegedly "looking for a deserter" from their ranks who was thought to be in the house they attacked, the police spokesman said. He said a youth was wounded in the blast that killed the two men, who have not been identified.

The MNR says its goal is to overthrow the Marxist regime of President Samora Machel in Maputo. Mozambique and Zimbabwe both assert the movement is backed by South Africa.

Zimbabwean and Mozambican authorities have held several meetings--most recently this week--to discuss coordination of their activities against the rebels, who reportedly cross into Eastern Zimbabwe in search of food and money.

The Zimbabwe Army has deployed troops to tighten up border control and weed out MNR operatives from the Mozambicans coming into Zimbabwe in flight from rebel actions.

Today, Mozambican Security Minister Jacinto Veloso left Salisbury for Maputo after another coordination session with Zimbabwean Security Minister Emmerson Manangagwa.

Lieut.-Gen. Veloso said the two men had discussed "mutual security problems" as a follow-up to the summit of the front-line states in Maputo one month ago, where the six black-ruled nations pledged to undertake joint action in the face of "military aggressions" by South Africa.

The Mozambican General confirmed that South Africa's use of "armed bandits"--as Maputo terms the MNR--was one of the reasons for the meeting with Mr Munangagwa.

Lieut-Gen. Veloso said his Government was confronting the rebels "and we are going to wipe them out."

The MNR has concentrated its sabotage and attacks in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala since its creation with Rhodesian military help during the guerrilla war in Zimbabwe. But recently an upsurge in insurgent activity has been reported farther south in Mozambique, in the Gaza and Inhambane Provinces. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1154

'CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE' CHARGED IN CENTRAL AMERICA EVENTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] All of a sudden a curtain of silence has been lowered over Central America and the Caribbean. News agencies in the capitalist countries, which normally produce prolific amounts of misinformation on relevant events in the area, have diverted their attention to another subject. Small drops of venom continue to drip out, it is true, but the bulk of the news reports are on the Malvinas.

A lack of information on southern Africa is also rather apparent. The volume of telexes has gone down, which could mean an even greater vacuum in written and oral information than before.

In the past, editors used to struggle against the poor quality of available material. The problem today is to find any shred of news. We might say that there is at present a tense silence, charged with expectation.

Seldom has it been so clear that information can be manipulated in a coordinated way. It is all too obvious that it is a weapon, part of the dangerous offensive arsenal used by imperialism. It has also become increasingly clear that there are no coincidences in the area of politics.

The "coincidence" in this case is that all the agencies are focusing on one event, while completely ignoring other extremely serious ones. They are speaking exclusively about a conflict between two allies of imperialism, with [the U.S.] acting as a mediator, to hide the fact that a crisis of major proportions is being created in Central America, the Caribbean and southern Africa by none other than Washington.

The Angolan government has again denounced the extraordinary build-up of South African regular troops and mercenaries pursuing their aggressive activities against Angola, as far as Luanda. Revolutionary leaders in Central America have in turn presented more than enough proof of a current aggressive policy of intervention.

And how do we interpret all these maneuvers which are now entering a critical stage? Everything is transpiring as though a temporary misunderstanding

between two pawns of imperialism were going to degenerate into a conflict of greater proportions than the one promoted by the news agencies. Not to give the deserved prominence, for instance, to the use by Great Britain of a port in racist South Africa, or to shipment by the U.S. of more troops to El Salvador is in fact tantamount to engaging in a conspiracy of silence. And the telexes do not tell us this.

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CSO: 4742/277

BRIEFS

OVERTURE TO WEST REPORTED--New Delhi, April 18--President Samora Machel of Mozambique is gradually turning away from communist influence, the magazine INDIA TODAY said in its international intelligence column. "Though his domestic policies continue to follow a Marxist path he is gradually turning away from communist influence and looking increasingly to the West for aid," the magazine said. It reported that Mr Machel recently fired 400 East German-trained security policemen whom he accused of being "torturers" and was replacing Soviet military advisers with Tanzanians. Mr Machel paid an official visit to India last week. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 20 Apr 82 p 17]

CSO: 4700/1154

SIGNIFICANCE OF BOTHA-KAUNDA MEETING EXAMINED

Caution Urged

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "Why Dr Kaunda May Seek Conciliation"]

[Text]

BOTH parties are playing their cards mighty close to their chest about today's Zambian-South African summit. And there are insistent warnings: "Don't get too excited." "Go slow." "Be cautious about interpreting this as a major step forward into dialogue or a renewed break into Africa on a broad level."

But if President Kenneth Kaunda is indeed arriving with an olive branch, it could prove a very important watershed: especially when taken into account with America's recently very much enhanced respect in Black Africa and the current rush of activity by Nato countries in Angola and Mozambique.

It is generally agreed that the main significance of this meeting lies with SWA: not surprisingly, because it is no secret that the so-called "frontline" states are becoming increasingly concerned, even alarmed, at the position of Swapo in general and Sam Nujoma in particular.

Not only have Swapo forces proved totally ineffective over many years, but Nujoma himself has proved extremely obstructive in attempts to reach a settlement. This is of immediate importance

to Zambia, with the war washing ever more strongly over the borders into Barotseland.

Major factors

But what is (or, hopefully, could be) at stake is the ultimate stabilisation of Southern Africa. And here a number of major considerations could well be pushing "KK" towards a new spirit of conciliation.

Study a map of Southern Africa. To the east, Soviet influence is dominant in Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. To the west, the USSR dominates Angola and is seeking to instal Swapo in SWA. In all its satellite areas, Moscow is expanding its influence by increasing its supplies of arms and through bigger embassies.

Between these two groupings you have Zambia, Botswana, Malawi and Zaire to the north. "KK" would positively not expose himself from the attacks to come over this renewed contact without some back-up from other Black States.

Significantly, he recently made contact for the first time in eight years with President Hastings Banda of Malawi, the only Black African State to have diplomatic relations with both Zambia and South Africa. It is also stated in Lusaka that he has been in touch with Zaire and Kenya.

A surprise

His surprise decision to seek a meeting with Prime Minister P W Botha obviously caught Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe flatfoot. There,

the Marxist leader has taken a very hostile stance, publicly repudiating Kaunda's move.

We can also conclude that Kaunda's move came as something of a surprise to his own Central Committee. Most certainly, it will widen his growing breach with Southern Africa's radical Black States.

Yet if "KK" wishes to regain the influential choice of a loose, covert alliance with South Africa against support of Gaddafi, there is no doubt which they would view as the lesser of the two evils.

Although long something of a paradox to political observers, KK has always steered clear of hardline Marxism. Deeply religious, highly emotional, a liberal-humanist, an admirer of Gandhi and an ardent advocate of non-violence, it has in recent months become more and more clear that he does not see eye-to-eye with his militant Marxist neighbours.

As far as Angola is concerned, he seemingly has scant sympathy for the MPLA and those in power in Luanda, while apparently favouring Unita's moderate socialism.

Another decisive factor is that Black Africa has now had eight years of experience with the USSR. The time for accounting has come. It is

apparent to all that as Moscow's African satraps slide deeper and deeper into the Marxist pit, the only real gift the USSR has brought them is economic chaos and mass starvation.

Indeed, from this particular aspect, all South Africa has to do is buy time, sit by for five to ten years, and the radical states will starve themselves to death — commit nutritional suicide. Edem Kodjo, Secretary-General of the OAU, warned of this regional position he held in the Sixties and Seventies, then this is the time for him to move. For the past decade Tanzania's Julius Nyerere was regarded as the leader of the frontline pack, with Nigeria very active and, to a lesser degree, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana.

Now Sir Seretse is dead. Nyerere's position has been heavily undercut by greater Western appreciation of how this arch-hypocrite has torpedoed his own people. With collapsing oil prices, Nigeria has turned back in on itself.

In any event, as far as the radicals are concerned, Nigeria has simply not come up to expectations. Although this is not widely known, it recently refused to sponsor an "African Liberation Army" to be used against South Africa.

Vacuum

All this has left a certain vacuum and "KK" is the most likely candidate to fill it. Also to be taken into account is the current huge split between moderates and radicals in the OAU. In the next month or so, Kenya's pro-Western Daniel Arap Moi will surrender the OAU presidency to Libya's pro-Soviet Colonel Gaddafi.

It can be taken as read that the moderates are now trying to consolidate their ranks: and if it is a three years ago.

"Africa is dying," he said. "If things continue as they are, only eight or nine countries of the present 50 will survive the next few years."

When South Africa signalled that it was prepared to extend its trade agreement with Zimbabwe, that was an important signal to Black Africa that the policy of detente and conciliation might be worth watching.

All this aside, there are also compelling domestic reasons why "KK" should seek to turn things around. Facing unprecedented economic problems, against a revolution of rising expectations, he today faces the most testing time of his 18 years in office. To 6-million Zambians, the

basic political issue is the standard of living, which according to one economist has declined 55 percent since 1970.

There is no way the USSR will or can rescue them from this. Kaunda's only hope is to turn again to the West. His economic links with the RSA are already strong. We are not only a major food supplier to Zambia, but about half his copper exports now go through East London.

Landlocked and 98 percent dependent on copper exports for its foreign exchange earnings, Zambia here is totally at the mercy of its Marxist neighbours.

Before the MPLA takeover in Angola, Zambia shipped 360 000 tons (49.7 percent of its total) copper exports to Lobitza via the Benguela line. Unita has kept that route almost permanently closed since 1975. "KK" accordingly has more interest than most in seeing Savimbi gain political power in Angola.

Nor has the famed Chinese-built Tazara line compensated for the loss of Benguela. Zambia faces many problems both with the line itself and with harbour handling facilities at Dar-es-Salaam. Overall, then, there would appear excellent reasons for "KK" to seek conciliation with the RSA.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

MR PW BOTHA of South Africa meets **President Kaunda** of Zambia in Botswana today.

It would not be an earth-shattering occasion, if relations between these nearby States were normal. But they aren't.

Mr Botha is leader of the White South.

Dr Kaunda heads a country which is a member of the frontline States.

Mr Botha's Government is all-White — and to that extent the democracy his country practises is limited by colour.

Dr Kaunda runs a one-party Black State — and there is no democracy whatsoever in his country.

All that the two may share in common at this point in time is a desire to ease tensions in this sub-continent and to help each other to coexist peacefully.

They certainly cannot tell each other how to run the internal affairs of each other's country.

Dr Kaunda, from time to time, does try to lecture us on what we should do, but his advice is usually that we must abandon apartheid and accept majority rule.

At the meeting today, we do not think **Mr Botha** will be willing to be lectured on the subject, face to face.

Nor do we think that **Dr Kaunda** would be as naive as to try and raise the issue of South Africa's domestic policies as part of any solution he might have in mind for some of the sub-continent's ills, though he might touch on our policies in a general way.

Mr Botha, for his part, might enlighten **Dr Kaunda** on the reforms his government contemplates, but speculation that he will make a "spectacular gesture" like "sacrificing" the Immorality or Mixed Marriages Acts can be discounted.

For one thing, **Mr Botha** would not trade any laws in South Africa for anything **Dr Kaunda** could offer.

South Africa's domestic policies are not negotiable.

Besides, **Mr Botha** said recently that he wanted the churches to reach agreement among themselves on what should be done with these two controversial Acts — and he would certainly not get **Dr Kaunda** involved as well.

Inspired suggestions from Lusaka that **Dr Kaunda** should be invited to address the South African Parliament are also unlikely to be implemented, since we cannot see under what circumstances, and for what reason, such an invitation would be issued.

One of the main reasons for the talks, besides a discussion of what **Dr Kaunda** has described as the explosive situation in Southern Africa, is Zambia's need to export more copper to bolster its failing economy.

Dr Kaunda may want Pretoria to provide additional transport facilities for these exports.

He may also want South Africa to help in the marketing of the copper, since the price of the metal has slumped badly and South African know-how may be needed to push sales.

As a quid pro quo, **Dr Kaunda** may be asked to support South Africa's desire for an early election in South West Africa without Swapo, if Swapo continues to reject the West's constitutional proposals for a two-vote system for the territory.

Be that as it may, the very fact that the two leaders are meeting for an exchange of views on matters of mutual interest is a development of the utmost significance for Southern Africa.

Mr Vorster's Victoria Falls meeting with **Dr Kaunda** seven years ago did not achieve any settlement at the time of the Rhodesian dispute.

But since then Rhodesia has become the Marxist-led Black State of Zimbabwe the Angolan border war has escalated tensions between South Africa and some of its Black neighbours have heightened, and Cubans, East Germans and Russians are meddling in the sub-continent's affairs.

Peace, and peaceful coexistence, are as important to **Dr Kaunda** in relation to South Africa as they are important in South Africa's relations with Zambia.

We hope the meeting between the leaders of the two countries will be fruitful — and that we will see a breakthrough that will be of great importance for both countries and the peoples of Southern Africa generally.

We wish them success in their discussions.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BOTHA MEETS BUSINESSMEN--Cape Town--The trustees of the Southern African Forum, an organisation of businessmen which brings foreign visitors to South Africa and encourages contact among businessmen of different race groups met the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, on Wednesday. The chairman, Mr Raymond Ackerman, said the meeting had been at the request of the forum and was a continuation of the Carlton and Good Hope talks between the Government and the private sector. He told a cocktail party held for the forum's present overseas guests that the discussions had included topics such as private investment in Black housing. The forum had brought 43 overseas guests to South Africa this year sponsored by private enterprise and the State. "We want to show influential foreigners that there is some right in South Africa," said Mr Ackerman. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 5]

SISULU HOSPITALIZED--Cape Town--Former African National Congress leader Walter Sisulu was again treated in the Groote Schuur Hospital on Wednesday. After undergoing minor surgery last week, his wife, Mrs Alberrina Sisulu, said yesterday. Mrs. Sisulu had travelled from Johannesburg to visit her husband in Pollsmoor Prison, near the Cape Town Suburb of Tokai. Sisulu, the ANC's former secretary-general, was transferred to the mainland from the Robben Island maximum security prison recently with former ANC president Nelson Mandela, and two other ANC prisoners, Andrew Mlangeni and Ramond Mhlaba. All four men were sentenced to life imprisonment at the end of the marathon Rivonia trial in 1964. Mrs Sisulu said she had visited her husband on Wednesday and had learnt he had undergone surgery for a minor renal problem on April 22. He had been taken to hospital again on Wednesday. In an interview, Mrs Sisulu said Mandela and the other two men were in good health. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 2]

DETAINEE'S PROBE--Pretoria--The Commissioner of Police, General MCW Geldenhuys, has ordered an "extensive investigation" into allegations contained in a memorandum submitted to the ministers of Law and Order of Justice by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee at a meeting on Tuesday in Cape Town. A statement from the SAP directorate of public relations said yesterday: "In view of the seriousness of the allegations, those making them will be approached for statements and be afforded the opportunity to substantiate their claims." The police statement also criticised the Press, saying that "some newspapers thought it fit to publish the allegations

contained in the memorandum without ensuring the truth, or otherwise of the facts" after the ministers had expressed doubts about the allegations and the committee had conceded that some of its conclusions could have been erroneous.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 9]

NATIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENT--Cape Town--Die Kerkbode, official organ of the NG Kerk, has stated its support for an alternative, non-military form of national service as proposed by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert. The article said: "In his statement, Dr Slabbert called for legislation to make provision for alternative national service for those who on moral grounds will not perform military service of any nature. "Dr Slabbert also referred to the increasing gap between the State and certain churches on matters concerning military service. A deepening of this conflict would be highly undesirable," Die Kerkbode said.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 8]

JUPITER STRIKE ENDS--The 1 700 workers at Maggie Rand's Jupiter plant ended their three-day strike yesterday when they returned to work with no concessions being made by management--but the 2 000 workers at Scaw Metals, in Germiston, continued with their stayaway. The ultimatum presented to the strikers at Anglo American's Scaw Metals, that they had to return to their posts by 3 pm yesterday or face dismissal elicited no response. Late yesterday afternoon they had still not gone back to work and management were locked in discussions and could not be contacted. At Haggie Rand, the story had a happy ending yesterday when the strikers streamed back to work. Although the strikers had been formally dismissed, management said that it had delayed paying them off in the hope that they would return to work. While no concessions had been made to the workers, there is one change in the status quo, in that the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), who helped in persuading the men to return to work, had gained a lot of credibility and workers were signing up in droves. This has been welcomed by management who believe it could become a means through which future grievances can be aired and resolved. "We believe that this is a positive step. We welcome them joining a union and will be happy to hold discussions with their union on terms yet to be negotiated," said Mr John Sully, an executive director. No disciplinary action was going to be taken after the strike. "Our policy is not one of victimisation. We are only too happy they have returned to work and there is a basis for future negotiations," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Apr 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1156

NYERERE SAYS CCM ELECTIONS SHOULD FOLLOW ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere yesterday said established procedures should be followed in the coming Party elections to avoid recurrence of mistakes made in the 1980 Parliamentary elections.

Speaking during a question-and-answer session with students at the Kivukoni Party Ideological College in Dar es Salaam, Mwalimu said although the Party had decided not to take any action against leaders who were involved in elections misconduct in 1980, it would be watchful this time.

Those who contravened established procedures would be deemed to have deliberately done so and would have disciplinary measures taken against them, he explained.

He cautioned leaders against throwing their weight behind a particular candidate during the elections, saying if they thought him or her suitable over the rival they should show it through their votes.

Mwalimu pointed out that leaders who openly canvassed for the support of a particular candidate arguing that he or she was representative of a 'stand' (*msimamo*) were in effect finding fault with the Party.

Leaders who thought a particular candidate was un-

suitable should voice their assessment during Party sessions held expressly to nominate candidates to stand in the elections.

Any leader who did not want the Party or government to have unsuitable leaders should utilise the nominating sessions to convincingly show the unsuitability of any of the aspirants, Mwalimu said.

The Party Chairman cautioned those seeking positions through the forthcoming elections to refrain from soliciting the help of leaders.

The students had asked Mwalimu to explain the root of the 1980 elections misconduct as evidenced in petitions with the country's courts. They had also wanted him to explain what action the Party would take against leaders proven to have been behind misconduct during the elections.

The Chairman said the Party was aware of the 1980 elections breach of procedures and codes but had decided against taking any action at this particular time because the leaders involved were many and the country was in the threshold of the Party elections which start in May this year.

"But we shall watch this during these elections", he said.

MINISTER APPOINTS GROUP TO PROBE CHARGES CONCERNING SIDO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, has appointed a three-member committee to probe allegations in connection with allocation of units at the Tanga Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) estate.

Ndugu Mramba said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the immediate task of the team which starts work on Monday, would be to look into allegations of favouritism and corruption at the estate.

The committee, chaired by the retired ambassador to Sweden, Ndugu Edward Mhina, includes Ndugu Kijakazi Kyelula (National MP) and the Director of Planning in the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB), Ndugu A.W. Mosille.

The Minister said the team would then trace the claims advanced by a Tanga Resident, one Abdallah Mwendapole, to arrive at a conclusion. He did not say when the committee would accomplish its task.

"They should take as long as necessary so that they come up with a thorough and concrete report," he explained.

The ministry, which maintains that it has received no complaints on the Tanga estate, had promised a statement on the matter early last month, but Ndugu

Mramba said later they needed more time to study it.

The decision to form a probe team indicates that the claims could have some ground, but the Minister would not confirm this yesterday. This was his response to the claims and press reports,

he said, adding that the idea was to establish the truth.

Ndugu Mramba said that apart from the press reports, the committee had no strong basis on which to take off. Mwendapole had not been traced and "it appears the press reports would be the starting point," he pointed out.

He appealed to the public to co-operate with the committee, which he said would conduct interviews with various people in the Dar es Salaam, Coast, Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions.

The Minister also challenged Mwendapole to come out and talk to the committee in person or otherwise. "It would be a problem if he doesn't come out to give the details," he said.

Mwendapole alleges that a senior official in SIDO's Industrial Estates Division interferes with the allocation of units and that he corruptly reallocates projects awarded by regional committees.

Some of the projects, he further claims, have been converted into the ownership of SIDO officials, who run them through relatives or close friends.

The Tanga resident specifically mentions three units — for pencils, shoe-laces and grey sheeting — as having been converted by SIDO officials and a Director-General of a reputable parastatal organisation in Dar es Salaam.

Mwendapole maintains that the units are actually owned by the SIDO officials and that the grey sheetings project, registered under a Dar es Salaam address, belongs to a Director-General and a SIDO official.

SIDO has officially denied any knowledge of such irregularities as alleged by Mwendapole who has claimed that they are not confined to the Tanga estate. The organisation's Director-General, Ndugu Epaineto Toroka has said all units were allocated by relevant regional committees.

CSO: 4700/1149

FIRST NEWSPRINT CONSIGNMENT DELAYED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] ARRIVAL of the first consignment of newsprint which was expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam yesterday, has been delayed by about a week.

The General Manager of Printpak (Tanzania) Limited, Ndugu Eberhard Kusaga, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the ship *mv Krupskaya* — carrying the newsprint is now expected at the Dar es Salaam Port around April 22 or 23.

Printpak, the printers of the *Daily News* and *Sunday News*, has been facing acute newsprint shortages on account of foreign exchange problems.

However, he was hopeful that his firm would be allocated with import licence for newsprint soon to avoid stoppage of the Government newspapers publication.

Printpak has virtually run out of newsprint and has had to rely on borrowings from the National Printing Company (Kiuta) which is covered by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) import support accord.

SIDA said in a statement last month that arrangements were underway to cover the government newspapers under similar terms in which payment is made in local currency.

CSO: 4700/1149

JUWATA COUNCIL TO CONVENE NATIONAL CONGRESS ON INCOME, PRICES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 18 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] THE General Council of the Tanzania Workers' Organisation (JUWATA), which ended its three-day annual meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday, resolved to call an emergency meeting of JUWATA's National Congress to discuss the national policy on productivity, income and prices. *Shihata* reported.

The decision was unanimously reached at the end of the council meeting held at the Institute of Adult Education, Lumumba Street.

The National Congress will also discuss changes to be made in JUWATA's organisation following the amendments to the Party Constitution in January this year.

The council meeting, attended by 250 delegates, agreed that the National Congress, which will bring together some 600 delegates, should be held in a month's time.

The Party's policy on productivity, income and prices was announced in Zanzibar by CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere on May Day, 1980.

As a result of it, the minimum wage for urban and rural workers was increased.

According to JUWATA Deputy Secretary General

Elias Mashasi, the Party policy on productivity, income and prices — 'already endorsed by JUWATA, would be thoroughly discussed by delegates of the National Congress.

The General Council, chaired by JUWATA's national Chairman Abubakar Mwilima, was closed by the Minister of State in the Vice-President's Office, Ndugu Aboud Talib Aboud.

Ndugu Aboud said JUWATA should re-dedicate itself to its commitment as a workers' organisation.

The Council meeting was also attended by the CCM National Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago.

THA MASTER WORKERS COUNCIL BEGINS THREE-DAY MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text] THE Master Workers Council of the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) began a three-day meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday, whose major agenda will be productivity in cargo handling, which fell by 23 per cent last year.

At the meeting, being held at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM), management and workers are expected to discuss the problem intensively and come up with possible solutions.

Earlier reports said the THA in the last six months of 1981 from July to December, handled 1,476,203 tonnes of imported cargo instead of the projected 1,910,450 tonnes.

In the same period, THA handled 545,610 tonnes of export cargo, instead of the projected 702,457 tonnes, the reports said.

The reports indicate that the THA failed to reach its set targets because of the deteriorating world economic situation which caused a backfall in foreign currency reserves for most of the countries utilising the port facilities, leading to reduced imports and exports.

The increased utilisation of the containerisation method of cargo packaging by most

shippers has created problems for the THA which does not have the facilities to cater for the new method.

In reviewing the development projects the Master Workers Council is also expected to study on-going development projects including the expansion of the Dar es Salaam Port entrance, the construction of berths 12 and 13 at the port, the construction of a Zambian cargo transit shed and the construction of a new oil jetty.

Other projects to be looked into include the construction of a lighter quay at Dar es Salaam port, the rehabilitation and expansion of Tanga port and the expansion of the quay at Kilwa port to cater for Songo Songo traffic.

Opening the session the Deputy Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Guntram Itatiro asked the Workers Council to make full use of the democratic and representative facilities bestowed upon it to raise the productivity of THA.

Earlier the Executive Chairman of THA, Ndugu Peter Macha, also attending the meeting lamented the lack of any real corporate plan to guide THA in its activities since it began functioning four years ago.

ELEVEN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS SELECT PLOTS IN DODOMA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

ELEVEN diplomatic missions have so far selected 129 plots for embassies and residential houses at Dodoma, the new capital.

According to an official of the Capital Development Authority (CDA) the missions are those of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), Switzerland, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

He also said that last week a Zambian delegation visited Dodoma to confirm a selection of seven plots at Medeli area for officers and housing.

Medeli is the diplomatic enclave on the Dodoma-Dar es Salaam road near the central business park of the capital master plan, he added.

On building activities at Dodoma the official said 608 houses of various sizes are being constructed at Mlimwa West, Hazina, Mlimani, Airport, Makole and Uhindini residential areas.

They are being constructed by public institutions, firms and individuals and they are valued between 80,000/- and 400,000/-. Construction is at advanced stages and most of them will be completed this year.

He also said 14 institutional blocks under construction are nearing completion.

The block belong to the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) zonal offices, the Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), the College of Business Education (CBE)

Dodoma wing, the Vocational Training Centre and the Tanzania Housing Bank (THB).

Others are the Capital Development Authority (CDA) extension wing, the National Provident Fund (NPF) regional office, 'Mji Mlezi House' to house the Speaker's Office, TANESCO regional office, CCM headquarters extension wing, the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) block of offices and an Audit Supervision Fund and extension of the Dodoma Hotel.

MINISTRY SECRETARY SAYS FUEL SITUATION NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] **THE government has ordered 30,000 tonnes of refined petroleum products, some of which will go to meet emergency fuel needs of the country. Some 5,000 tonnes are expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam next week.**

Briefing reporters on the fuel situation, following an apparent shortage of premium petrol in the city for the last two days, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ndugu Athumani Janguo said that this was due to closure of the TIPER refinery for routine maintenance.

He said the closure had this time taken longer than the normal three months, creating the need for emergency order of fuel. The remaining normal

order was because TIPER cannot refine enough fuel for the country.

Ndugu Janguo did not specify how much of the 30,000 tonnes would go to meet emergency needs, nor did he say how much it cost the government to import the petroleum products.

However, he stated that the importation was being handled by the British Petroleum and Caltex companies.

Commenting on the shortage, Ndugu Janguo said only super and kerosene had been scarce at some petrol stations in Dar es Salaam. Both diesel and regular were available at all stations in the city. He added that most of the public transport vehicles utilise regular petrol and diesel.

The Principal Secretary said that there was no cause for alarm, for the situation would be under control by next week.

CSO: 4700/1149

REQUEST FOR NORWEGIAN EXPATRIATES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] TANZANIA appreciates the work done by Norwegian expatriates and has asked for additional Norwegians to work in the country in other sectors.

This was said in Dar es Salaam by the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, when the Director-General of External Finance in the Norwegian Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Herman Pedersen, called on him, *Shihata* reported.

Ndugu Jamal said Tanzania was satisfied with the Norwegian expatriates whom he described as law-abiding, hard working and outstandingly co-operative.

During their discussions the two leaders reviewed a number of global economic issues affecting developing countries.

Pedersen is leading a six-man delegation to the annual consultations meeting between Tanzania and Norway which start in Dar es Salaam this morning.

A Treasury official told *Shihata* that the two sides would discuss the implementation of the 1982/83 projects worth 470 million/-, an increase of 55 million/- over last year's.

MPLA DELEGATION INVITED BY CCM ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraj1]

[Excerpt] SOUTH Africa can no longer occupy the whole of southern Angola because the Angolan People's Army (FAPLA) is continually beating back the invaders, a member of the MPLA Central Committee, Ndugu Alfonso Van Dunem, said in Dar es Salaam last night.

Talking to newsmen at the airport soon after arrival from Luanda, Ndugu Van Dunem said the Angolan army was now fully and better equipped to counter South African aggression.

"Each day, the FAPLA becomes better equipped and the people better mobilised, and the time will come when they will not permit even a single violation of Angolan sovereignty and territorial integrity", he said.

He said Angola counted on the mobilisation of brotherly and peace-loving countries behind its struggle against racist aggression.

He said the Angolans were convinced that if in 1975, shortly before independence, they kicked out South African troops in the north and south of the country, they would regain all the land now occupied by Pretoria.

"South Africa claims that its troops are in Angola pursuing SWAPO guerrillas, but that is a lie because the

SWAPO militants are fighting in bases right inside Namibia", he said.

The truth, he added, was that the racists were out to destroy Angola's economy, and therefore the lives of its people.

Ndugu Van Dunem said many people had been driven out of their homes in southern Kunene Province, adding that the situation was particularly more difficult for children, the aged and students.

"South Africa insists that its troops have left the country; but this is not true. They are still occupying the southern part of Angola", he said.

He pledged that the MPLA would do everything possible to secure the return of the people of Kunene of their land.

Ndugu Van Dunem who is leading a three-man delegation to a ten-day visit at the invitation of Chama Cha Mapinduzi said he had also brought a special message for Mwalimu Nyerere from Angolan President Jose dos Santos.

The delegation is here to strengthen the relationship between the two parties and study ways in which they could collaborate in their strategies.

There were various Party officials from the Central Committee, the Party

Headquarters and the Party Dar es Salaam regional office to receive the delegation.

Also present at the airport was the Angolan Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Eusebio Sebastiao Junior.

This afternoon, the delegation leaves for Zanzibar for talks with the Deputy CCM Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Salmin Amour.

The delegation is expected to return to Dar es Salaam on Thursday morning and hold talks with the Principal of the Kivukoni Ideological College, Ndugu Bismarck Mwansasu.

CSO: 4700/1149

THA INCREASES PRODUCTIVITY AT DAR ES SALAAM PORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] THE Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) has raised productivity at the Dar es Salaam port by 17 gang production tonnes per ship since the Authority's inception four years ago, THA Executive Chairman Ndugu Peter Macha said yesterday.

Ndugu Macha said that cargo handling at Dar es Salaam port now stood at 65 gang production tonnes compared to 48 gang production tonnes achieved in 1978.

He explained that the Authority had managed to attain this through efforts of the workers and the management and through improvement in supervision and work organisation.

"Despite the difficulties experienced by the lack of equipment and spare parts, the Authority has witnessed yearly productivity increases", he stressed.

Clarifying on cargo handling at the ports over the past year, Ndugu Macha said that there was a 23 per cent shortfall between the projected tonnage of imports and exports and the actual tonnage handled over the year.

CSO: 4700/1149

BRIEFS

SWAPO STATEMENT IN DAR ES SALAAM--The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has pledged to intensify diplomatic and military struggle against South African illegal occupation of Namibia. In a statement to mark the Organisation's 22nd Anniversary of its founding today, SWAPO said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that it had been compelled to wage the armed struggle to regain the Namibian people's dignity trodded upon by racist South African occupation. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Apr 82 p 1]

MPLA DELEGATION'S VISIT--The three-man delegation from the Angolan ruling Party, MPLA, arrived in Zanzibar yesterday for a two-day tour of the Isles during which it is expected to view various development projects. The delegation, on a ten-day tour of Tanzania, was met at Zanzibar Airport by a member of the Central Committee, Ndugu Johari Yusuf, and the Minister of State in the Office of House of Representatives Chairman, Ndugu Ramadhani Haji, and various Party and government leaders. From Dar es Salaam, the delegation was accompanied by the CCM Deputy Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Salmin Amour. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 82 p 1]

NORWEGIAN-TANZANIAN TALKS--The annual consultation meeting between Tanzania and Norway started in Dar es Salaam at the Ministry of Finance between senior officials of the Ministry and a six-man Norwegian delegation. According to Treasury officials, the discussions will mainly centre on the implementation of the 1982/83 projects worth 470 million/- which is an increase of 55 million/- over the 1981/82 figure of 415 million/-. Key areas marked for Norwegian assistance are maritime transport, power and fisheries. Norway also provides Tanzania with expertise. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1149

PLAN TO SUPPLY LOME WITH CHARCOAL, FIREWOOD DESCRIBED

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 12 Mar 82 pp 5-6

[Article by O. Nadjombe, water and forests engineer]

[Text] The forestry situation in the southern part of Togo is characterized by the exhaustion of arborescent plant stands over an ever increasing radius around the city of Lome, and more generally, over the coastal zone as a whole.

This is the reason for the urgent need for a reafforestation project to supply the city with firewood and charcoal. The Forest Development and Industrial Reafforestation (AFRI) project with headquarters at the prefecture of Zio in Eto falls within this context.

This project, as well as that pertaining to the expansion of the National Publication Establishment of Togo (EDITOGO) has received the support of the Guarantee and Cooperation Fund of the OCAM, endorsing loans granted by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. The Seventh Administrative Council Meeting of the Guarantee and Cooperation Fund was held last Wednesday and Thursday in Lome.

On these pages, we offer our readers an article by O. Nadjombe, water and forest engineer, on the plans to supply Lome with charcoal and firewood within the framework of the AFRI project, which he heads.

In this article, Mr Nadjombe provides an overview of the forestry situation in Togo, demonstrates the importance and the urgency of a reafforestation project, and describes the AFRI project.

The Togolese republic extends, from north to south, from the latitude 6 degrees north (with a maritime coast of about a hundred kilometers) and 11 degrees north, without much relief other than a central ridge which runs through the country from the southwest to the northeast, with altitudes never exceeding a thousand meters.

Under such conditions, one might expect a situation very favorable to forest vegetation of the evergreen variety in the southern half of the country, with a gradual reduction toward the drier formations beginning with the middle latitude ($8^{\circ} 30'$).

In fact, this logic is borne out in the northern half of the country, where the conditions seem rather similar to those found, for example, in the northern part of the Ivory Coast or the southern part of Upper Volta, where forestry problems are posed in the same terms.

In the southern half of the country, on the contrary, special regional weather conditions (less than 900 millimeters of rainfall per year on the (coast) are such that the environment is not as favorable to dense forest as one might presume a priori, despite rather considerable atmospheric humidity and a relatively mild dry season.

The high population density found in certain sectors of the southern and northern parts of Togo has long subjected its forests and savanna formations to serious onslaughts from itinerant farmers and the current practice of burning brush. The deterioration and disappearance of the forest cover is a phenomenon the existence, and in particular the consequences of which are extremely keenly felt at present, in terms of the poor farm weather years and the serious difficulties encountered in meeting the national demand for lumber and above all firewood and charcoal in the large population centers.

The regions most seriously affected are the north and the coastal band of the country, in which a certain aridity in the dry season, aggravated in a number of sectors by the relatively few permanent water sources and the violence of seasonal brush fires, are typical.

In these two regions, the question arises as to where the inhabitants of the rural zones can go in the near future to find firewood both for their own needs and to supply the urban centers.

The search for a policy to be pursued in this sector has been one of the concerns of the "New Advance" government, which has since 1968, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in drafting a development plan for the forests as a whole. A forestry policy program was drafted with the short-term goal of guaranteeing the large population centers and the heavily deforested regions with firewood and lumber.

Importance and Urgency of the Reafforestation Project

The forestry situation in the southern part of Togo is characterized by exhaustion of the arborescent plant stands over an increasing radius around Lome, and more generally, over the coastal zone as a whole.

Where the satisfaction of its needs for wood products is concerned, Lome, the capital, is not currently experiencing a shortage in terms of supplies of

firewood and charcoal. The market is in the hands of middlemen who provide the link between the producers and the consumers. However, a number of indices reflect a trend toward a greater scarcity of products and an increasing distance from the sources of production. Consumers complain of a substantial decline in the quality of charcoal, a certain result of the gradual disappearance of the varieties best suited to processing into charcoal. But the most important criterion is the increase in fuel prices: during a study made in 1974, the price of a 40 kilogram sack of charcoal was 600 CFA francs in Lome. In 1981 a price of 2,000 CFA francs for the same size sack was routine. In other words, in a period of 7 years, there has been an annual price increase rate of 33 percent.

Some believe that economic progress and rising income should lead to an increasing role for domestic energy sources better adapted to the urban environment (gas, oil, electricity), at the expense of the traditional sources (wood and charcoal).

It does not appear that this theory should be pursued, because these "modern" types of energy, even if they develop slowly, do not seem destined at all to replace charcoal, at least in the relatively near future, for financial reasons and also because charcoal remains the traditional fuel preferred by the Togolese in Lome. On the contrary, the spectacular increase in population with limited income seems to have increased the quantities of charcoal consumed substantially.

These considerations taken as a whole, pertaining to the demand for charcoal in Lome, the way in which this demand is met and the evolution seen over the past decade lead to the conclusion that this city, and with it the entire coastal region, are threatened in the very short run with a serious and lasting shortage of a basic product used by all population strata, the dwindling supplies of which would therefore pose a very serious economic and social problem.

Thus it is important to seek solutions to the problem before it reaches too acute a stage, for timber growth, rapid though it is for certain species, does not provide any prospect of an economically acceptable supply in less than a decade. Nor does it appear either that solutions based on other energy sources would be technically or economically acceptable before a number of years have passed. Thus we are led to seek a solution in reafforestation capable of providing charcoal of acceptable quality, apart from other products. This is the goal sought by the industrial reafforestation project, which is the subject of a financing agreement between the Republic of France and the Republic of Togo and a long-term loan of 700 million CFA francs granted to the Togolese Republic by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation with the endorsement of the OCAM Guarantee Fund.

Description of the Project

The project calls for the planting of forest species characterized by rapid growth, in order to supply firewood and timber to the city of Lome, over an

area of 4,000 hectares over a period of 8 years by the National Agency for the Development and Exploitation of Forest Resources (ODEF).

The project is being developed on state property, in the classified Eto forest, on an area totaling 10,920 hectares located 40-45 kilometers to the north of Lome, and several kilometers to the northwest of Tsevie.

Like all the classified forests, the Eto forest does not lie on the best farmland, but on soil with rather mediocre agronomic characteristics.

The varieties used will be the types of eucalyptus introduced into Togo during the UNDP-FAO project, which demonstrated their adaptability to the ecological conditions in the maritime region.

Plantings will be done at intervals of four meters by three meters, i.e., 833 trees per hectare. This selected spacing will make it possible to mechanize the work of maintenance and to obtain regular stands with a productivity equal to at least 25 cubic meters of wood per hectare per year.

In order to be able to establish the financing needs for the project more accurately as a function of its actual development, it was agreed to provide an initial and exact definition of the financing need for a 4-year period. As a result, in the course of the period between 1982 and 1985, planting will be done over 1,600 hectares pursuant to the following schedule:

1982--	150 hectares	April-May
1983--	350 hectares	April-May
1984--	350 hectares	April-May
1985--	550 hectares	April-May

The cost of this first phase of work, including the provisions for unforeseen physical factors and increased costs and wages, is estimated at 1,083,000,000 CFA francs. On the basis of the income obtained from the sales of charcoal to be produced from the wood obtained in clearing operations, the net financing need comes to 1,013,000,000 CFA francs.

This high productivity reafforestation project the launching of which is underway is only partial in nature, in terms of the quantity of products to be supplied, and also temporary, because it represents only one link in a whole chain of general measures to be implemented to safeguard and rebuild the natural environment. It will serve mainly as a pilot project and as an example for other reafforestation projects of the same type.

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SU: 4719 709

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM FOR 1982 OUTLINED

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 12 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The development of agriculture retains priority among the nation's concerns.

In this year of the Fourth Economic and Social Development Plan, the main goals for agriculture remain self-sufficiency in food and increased production of export products, with a view to guaranteeing our economic independence.

These goals are to be reflected in:

A substantial increase in the production of grain (corn, sorghum, millet, rice), tubers (casava, yams, potatoes), leguminous crops (peanuts, beans), fruit and other vegetable crops; and

An increase in industrial product output (coffee, cacao, palm oil, soybeans).

Since our country remains an importer of meat, special emphasis should be placed on the development of livestock breeding in all its forms in order to reduce the deficit in this sector.

The results of the recent national seminar on the marketing of farm products have given new impetus to the activities of the Farm Products Marketing Office (TOGOGRAIN) and should lead to the creation of the national solidarity fund which is endorsed by everyone in the nation.

Thus what is needed is to maintain this upsurge of patriotism to allow our people to be protected from difficulties during the interim periods.

A. General Themes

The goal is to lead the peasant into rational farming, free of the main hindrance--manual labor, and the various causes of his low yields and production, and thus his standard of living.

The increase in production, particularly for food crops, presumes first of all an increase in yields per hectare. Agriculture involves a number of

factors, and if only one is neglected, it becomes a limiting factor and production remains low.

We must become aware of the fact that our soil constitutes our capital, but that it is fragile.

Extensive agriculture, brush fires and erosion lead to its irreparable deterioration. The practice of good agriculture also means combatting this deterioration in order to prevent our country from becoming a desert in the long run.

Thus it is necessary:

1. To Promote Cultivation With Draft Animals.

This makes it possible:

To intensify agriculture by increasing the surfaces exploited by the peasant.

To alleviate the difficulty of the peasant's labor (plowing, transportation, etc.).

To improve yields, thanks to the ease of implementing better cultivation techniques, safeguarding the fertility of the soil and increasing the efficiency of chemical fertilizers.

To deal with the problem of desert tracks and the scattered location of farm plots.

Finally, this will make it possible for the peasant to develop his livestock breeding activities and to obtain a more ready supply of meat and milk.

Through the introduction and development of cultivation using draft animals, the state is effecting a saving in foreign exchange for the import of oil products and tractors.

- . To Develop Local Water Projects.

Togolese agriculture is increasingly vulnerable to the vagaries of the weather (irregularity and the poor distribution of rainfall). Thus there is justification for the development of local water projects with a view to individual or collective irrigation of farm operations. The zones amply provided with surface water can make use of it by undertaking small development projects to provide permanent or supplementary irrigation. Those not so endowed are not necessarily without resources, because the water at greater depths is also a source of good quality water to a greater or lesser extent for this type of operation. By means of wells and draft animals, it is possible to irrigate considerable areas.

3. To Develop Livestock Breeding on Each Farm.

- a) Small animals: poultry, rabbits, sheep and goats; and
- b) Cattle, with a view to developing cultivation using draft animals.

4. To Provide Proper Preparation of Fields.

This should be done by mechanical means when possible, and using draft animals, which method should be developed increasingly.

The practice of burning off ground need not be excluded, but it should not result in brush fires.

5. To plant promptly.

This should be done using good seed, previously treated, with respect for the proper proportions, in other words close spacing adapted for each separate crop.

6. To Utilize Organic Manure and Fertilizers.

The land is a reservoir of nutritive elements for plants but its reserves are exhausted by successive crops. Land lacking in nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium does not provide good yields. The soil reserves must be renewed by adding fertilizer and organic manure to it. The state will maintain its 50 percent subsidy to assist agriculture.

Supplies of fertilizers must be obtained before the beginning of the agricultural season, and at the time the financial resources of the farm operation permit, in other words at the end of the marketing period.

7. To Guarantee Timely Crop Care.

This involves frequent weeding.

The most progressive peasants must be initiated in the use of weed killers.

8. To Harvest Properly.

This must be done at the proper time. Drying and conservation methods must be improved, to avoid the loss of part of the harvest. Farmers should wait to sell their harvests at the official markets.

(In 1980, the government took steps to prohibit the sale of crops not yet harvested.)

Surplus production should be sold to TOGOGRAIN, a body established by the state to regularize the marketing of grain and to provide a measure of security during periods of shortage.

9. The Peasants Should be Organized.

A number of groups exist and should be active, serving as a permanent training system based on visits to the fields of leading farmers.

Well organized groups will make access to production means and credit easier. The farmers who are members of such groups find that their results are improved and they themselves are asking for more assistance from the farm advisory services.

10. Access to Farm Credit Facilitates Production Development.

Repayment of loans must not be forgotten when they fall due.

Honoring commitments also means retaining the trust of the credit body, which will then grant new loans for the next season.

11. Development of Fruit Cultivation.

The same instructions should be implemented here.

12. General Farm Census.

This will cover the whole of our national territory. All peasants should cooperate closely, supplying the information asked of them. This operation will enable the government to assess the situation before undertaking further broad measures to benefit the peasants.

13. Combatting Brush Fires.

Our soils must be protected by a campaign against brush fires, which destroy their active elements and lead to their deterioration and conversion to desert land and erosion.

B. Regional Themes

1. Maritime Region

The maritime region should be the breadbasket for the capital.

Special measures include:

The professional organization of groups with a view to better marketing of products; and

Undertaking cultivation using draft animals in suitable zones.

Measures pertaining to food crops include:

Increasing the yield per hectare;

Introduction of crop rotation; and

Recovery of the bottom-land for the cultivation of rice and traditional truck garden crops.

Other measures include:

Undertaking the renewal of coconut cultivation, using selected hybrid coconut varieties;

Introduction of small animal raising; and

The replanting of trees along roads and fields and in villages.

2. East Plateau Region

For food crops, the measures are the same as for the maritime region.

The professional organization should be production cooperatives, and not pseudocooperatives concerning themselves with marketing.

Producers' groups should be promoted.

Cultivation with draft animals should be intensified.

Animal care should be provided during the farm season.

Cotton production should be increased by improving yields, which involves:

Respecting planting dates;

Using fertilizers; and

Regularly carrying out the procedures necessary to protect the crops.

Yam cultivation should be developed.

The areas for the planting of peanuts should be increased in order to guarantee a supply for the oil plants.

3. West Plateau Region

For food crops, see General Themes.

Potato production groups should be encouraged.

For cotton, see the instructions for the East Region.

Wooded zones should be protected, and cultivation on steep slopes prohibited.

The following measures are suggested for the coffee and cacao sectors:

The SRCC [National Society for the Renewal and Development of Togolese Cocoa and Coffee Resources] should be guaranteed administrative support for the maintenance of old and new plantations, which should not be neglected, in order to raise the level of our exports.

The program for replanting cacao plantations in Litime should be accelerated, taking the necessary steps to implement the decree making the clearing and replanting of old plantations compulsory.

The use of fertilizers on coffee plantations should be increased, with two applications of 20-10-10 at 300 to 500 kg per hectare being undertaken each year. The quality of the harvest should be improved by:

More frequent picking, when the crop is fully mature; and

Proper fermentation of the cacao, which should be stirred on the 2nd, 4th and 6th days, and by using the fermentation vats sold by the SRCC.

Screens and sheets made of plastic material or concrete areas should be used for drying and the harvest should be protected from humidity at night or in the event of rain.

The contract form of sharecropping should be used on the cacao plantations.

New plantations should be developed on good soil and careful and intensive cultivation involving five to six cleanups per year should be undertaken. Intensive practices = high yields = profitability = ease in repaying UCP loans.

The plantation groups in a given village should be organized in a precooperative union to facilitate access to production means (fertilizer, farm credit) and to gather harvests prior to marketing.

Participation in the campaign against Capsidae should be guaranteed on the cacao plantations, by assisting the SRCC teams and cleaning up the plantings prior to treatment.

In connection with palm oil, the maintenance of village plantings should be insured; and

The extension of village plantings in favorable zones should be planned such as to guarantee a better supply for the Agou oil plant.

IV. Central Region

Food crops, cotton, cultivation using draft animals, and yams; same instructions as for the plateau region.

New crops (potatoes, soybeans) should be encouraged.

V. La Kara Region

Food crops and cultivation using draft animals, same instructions.

Campaign against brush fires.

Encouragement of reafforestation, and avoidance of cutting young plants.

Maintenance of the existing small development projects.

Encouragement of potato cultivation.

Purchase and repayment for fertilizers.

VI. Savanna Region

In the food crop sector, cultivation using draft animals and the raising of cotton should be intensified. Same instructions.

A campaign should be waged against brush fires.

The harvest of hand-gathered products--shea tree seeds, nere and kapok--should be encouraged.

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CSO: 4719/709

KAUNDA ASKS AFRICA, 'PROGRESSIVE WORLD' TO HELP ANGOLA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday appealed to all African nations and the progressive world to help Angola to defend itself against armed attacks by racist South Africa.

Angola was bearing the brunt of the liberation war in southern Africa because of its role as a Frontline state and, therefore, urgently needed help, he said.

Dr Kaunda made the appeal at State House when Mr Alfonso Van-Dunem Mbinda, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers Party, called on him.

Zambia, he said, was aware that Angolans had endured a lot of suffering and sacrificed for Africa as a whole.

"The rest of Africa and the progressive world should assist Angola," the President said.

He described Mr Mbinda's visit as an epoch making one as it marked an important stage in the two countries' efforts to solidify their ties at party level.

Referring to the accord of co-operation signed by UNIP and MPLA, the President said this was a "sym-

bolic" act which showed the desire to consolidate relations at grassroot level.

He welcomed the accord and stressed that the co-operation between the two nations should be a "peoples relationship" and not only one that encouraged top level contact.

The President called for regular exchange visits at lower levels, adding that a party was an important tool for development, hence the need to meet and exchange ideas.

He assured the Angolan delegation that he would always be ready and willing to co-operate with the Angolan government and the MPLA in development efforts of mutual benefit to both nations.

It was for this reason that the two nations should intensify their development efforts for the benefit of their respective peoples, he said.

UNIP SECRETARY ADDRESSES INTENSIVE GOVERNORS' WORKSHOP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PARTY Secretary-General Mulemba has told off showy district governors and ordered them to change their leadership style.

The role of a district leader should not be ceremonial because if this were the case, "we shall be defeating the objectives of the Party."

The Party chief said this at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe when he addressed a two-week intensive governors' workshop.

The knowledge of district leaders must be functional, they must know off hand the membership of their district committees, the number of sections, branches and wards in their areas.

District leaders must also know off hand the location of all Party organs in their respective districts, what they were doing and what programmes they had drawn up.

"You must know the state of progress in each organ, the obstacles you are likely to face, the possible solutions in the politics of your ward, branch, or section, the economic, social, cultural, science and technology, defence and security fields of your districts."

This knowledge would enable them to take decisions and allow relevant organs of UNIP to perform their duties adequately while the people received ample and effective guidance from governors.

He stressed the need to

make each organ and committee at all levels of the Party operational — thus implementing the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

Mr Mulemba said he had raised the points because of apparent laxity in paying attention to the dictates of the Party Constitution and setting the "wheels" of the Party in motion.

"In the main, our past performance has shown some signs of slackening in our operations. You still find, for example the local leadership being confused as to whether the membership of the Party is voluntary or not, whether this membership is renewable each year or whether it is permanent."

Mr Mulemba quoted Article Nine of the Constitution which stipulated that anybody wishing to join the Party must be supported by two of its members to the appropriate Party officials of the section where he shall be enrolled.

Regulation

"Yet, in the majority of cases, very few of us try to observe this regulation. The reason for this is primarily because we do not place emphasis on the section. We do not understand the tactical importance of section activities and organisation.

"Instead of strengthening the sections we tend to ignore them and hope to organise the Party at higher levels of the district. District organisation must result from the cumulative effect of section, branch and ward organisation.

"The people must look to the local leader for sanctuary and incisive or effective guidance. He must go to the people as man of the people. He must not wait for them to come to him, for he is there for the people and not the people for him. He must not wait for the crisis to develop. He must influence events in favour of popular wishes."

Mr Mulemba called for the reviewing and strengthening of the Youth and Women's leagues with a view to giving them effective leadership which was development-oriented.

Events

He urged sound administration at district level. He said with constant knowledge of events in the district, leaders must apply themselves to the situation.

"We should not work in isolation but bring the heads of the district leadership together. Consultation must involve all the people because

we must get as many ideas as we can from the people we serve."

A district leader must be responsive to the people's basic needs and be seen to take decisions promptly with minimum paper work.

CSO: 4700/1148

KAUNDA DESCRIBES JAPAN AS ONE OF NATION'S MOST IMPORTANT ALLIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] PRESIDENT Kaunda warned yesterday that unless other developed countries followed the path of Japan in helping Third World countries a world-wide conflagration was imminent.

He said this at a State House luncheon he threw in honour of Japanese medical expert Professor Keiro Suraga who is behind the establishment of a neonatal and paediatric surgical centre at the University Teaching Hospital (UTH) whose foundation stone Dr Kaunda laid on Tuesday.

The President told the diners who included Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Fuji Seki that unless "we raise many more Japans from the developed countries" the world should expect an explosion.

Zambia was happy with her growing bilateral ties with Japan.

Although relations between the two countries were not warm in the past, it did not mean Zambia was not interested in Japan but that she had

not yet understood the Japanese people.

Japan was one of the most important ally of Zambia.

Dr Kaunda said the Zambian society which was a humanistic one greatly appreciated the way Prof Suraga used his gifts by sharing them with others.

He hoped professionals from both countries would in future intensify cooperation among themselves.

Prof Suraga thanked the President for the remarks about him and looked forward to establishing more technical cooperations in future.

SOKO SAYS PARTY MEMBERSHIP RECORDS IN A SHAMBLES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] PARTY membership records are in a shambles, Freedom House administrative secretary and Member of the Central Committee, Mr Axon Soko, said yesterday.

"It is annoying for a Party such as ours not to be able to know its membership at a glance — to know the people that spearheaded the freedom fight — and indeed our dead heroes," he said.

In a lecture to the district governors workshop at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe, Mr Soko said Party administration was causing concern. In many cases, information on UNIP was not readily available.

"Records, in many areas of the Party are just not available. We do not have an information bank."

It was important that membership records are properly kept. "I at times wonder why some of us talk of declined membership when Party membership is for life in accordance with Article Eight of UNIP Constitution."

Explaining this article, Mr Soko said once a person was admitted into the Party, "he becomes a member for life whether he pays his 50n annual subscription or not — hence the need for taking pains to admit only the right and most reliable persons."

The payment of annual subscriptions and what used to be termed as renewal of cards or membership were now not conditions for membership. But, membership returns might include figures of those who had not paid their subscriptions at all times, and reflect those who held valid Party cards.

"What steps have been taken by you as supervising officers?" Mr Soko asked the governors. In some cases, we the leaders paid by the Party are culprits in this

In accordance with Article 11 a person could only forfeit his Party membership in the event of death, expulsion or resignation.

"You, comrades, have in your offices Party voters rolls compiled in 1980. Has it ever occurred to you that those records are actually membership records? If so, have you checked on them to see if they have paid their subscriptions? Supervision is important."

On the lack of discipline in the maintenance of Party funds, Mr Soko reminded the governors they were responsible for this important aspect of UNIP administration and organisation.

"This is the area that is of great concern. Cards so far issued to many districts have not been accounted for although they have been sold as could be seen during the 1980 UNIP voters registration.

CSO: 4700/1148

CROWN CORK'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE SHORTAGE MAY CLOSE VARIOUS PLANTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA Breweries and other bottling and food canning industries may close down within weeks if Crown Cork Zambia does not obtain foreign exchange to import tin plates quickly.

Thousands of workers could be declared redundant and the Government may lose revenue from Zambia Breweries (K5 million a month) if the situation is not rectified.

This prediction was made in Ndola yesterday by Crown Cork general manager designate Mr John Wiles, when commenting on the shortage of bottling tops Zambia Bottlers and Copperbelt Bottling Company are facing.

"The raw materials we have can only last for a few days and companies like Zambia Breweries and Zambia Bottlers will be adversely affected and might result in laying off workers. We have been told by the Bank of Zambia that there is no foreign exchange to enable us import tin plates," Mr Wiles said.

The halt in production of bottle tops and food cans would cause a chain reaction in the manufacturing industry.

Companies like Lyons Brooke Bond which had contracts with the defence force to supply tinned beef and other foods would not be able to continue to sell these products.

But Mr Wiles said all hope was not lost because the company was scrounging for at least 200,000 South African rand which would enable it to buy tin plates from South Africa.

He said this was the only way the company could avert a complete disruption of production.

"If we obtain this money we can bring in supplies within seven days because this is the nearest source. If we get the foreign exchange we have applied for the next consignment will arrive in July or August. So we are keeping our fingers crossed."

The company already owed its parent company in the United States more than K2 million and therefore did not expect any help. Its nearest sister company in Lubumbashi, Zaire, was facing similar problems.

The Crown Cork chief said despite these problems the company was still going ahead with its expansion programme involving K500,000 which included the extension of the Ndola factory and installation of new equipment to enable it start another line of products.

Manufacture

When the expansion programme was completed the

company would manufacture cobalt drums at 100,000 a year for the mining industry and eventual export to Zaire.

Mr Wiles said his company had plans to manufacture oil cans for the oil companies which were importing these items from abroad. In this way the oil companies would save a substantial sum of foreign exchange which could be utilised for other purposes.

The company sympathised with the Party and its Government on the shortage of foreign exchange and conceded that other companies were facing similar problems.

But he felt that certain sectors of the economy such as the manufacturing industries should come second to institutions like hospitals which must be continuously supplied with drugs and medicines.

ZULU SAYS FREE HEALTH, EDUCATION SERVICES TO CONTINUE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt] **THE** policy of free health and education services to people will continue despite calls for the reintroduction of fee-paying social services, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu said yesterday.

He described people calling for the reintroduction of fee-paying services as "capitalistic inclined" individuals in society.

Equality of opportunities to citizens was the mainstay of the country's political line.

"For participatory democracy like ours, the dissenting voice can only be taken as a minority opinion which is not representative of the aspirations of the people."

Mr Zulu was speaking in Kabwe when he opened the K65,000 Mahatma Gandhi memorial clinic built by the Kabwe Hindu Samaj.

The policy of the Party on social services was to provide health and educational services free of charge to all citizens, irrespective of the social and economic status of an individual.

Mr Zulu noted that the Party's political education on the need for people to use the services generously provided was bearing fruit.

"Gone are the days when people used to fear to go to hospitals and clinics.

The construction of the clinic was in line with the primary health care concept

of making available basic but essential health service to the population by active participation of the communities.

UNZA GREAT EAST ROAD CAMPUS CLOSED INDEFINITELY

Students, Lecturers Arrested

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] **THE University of Zambia Great East Road campus was yesterday closed indefinitely and students were ordered to leave at gun-point.**

Several students were picked up by police for allegedly having been ring leaders of an eight-day class boycott which led to the closure and others for trying to address their colleagues after the shut down decision was announced.

Police force public relations officer Mr Christopher Mhango could neither confirm nor deny the arrest of some students, saying although he was at the campus for about an hour, a comprehensive report on "the operation" was expected later.

Police officers searched the homes of expatriate lecturers at Hansworth Park and Marshlands Village in the early hours of yesterday.

An undisclosed number of lecturers were picked up for questioning and some were released later in the day.

According to lecturers and staff development fellows at the university village, police conducted their search in the homes of lecturers at 03.00 hours.

It was not clear by yesterday evening how many had been picked up but it was reliably learnt they included some Irish and Dutch lecturers who had been held at the central police for questioning.

Dutch lecturer Professor L. Nanta was picked up but a spokesman at The Netherlands embassy said the lecturer was later released.

The closure of the Great East Road campus was the last action the administration took after the students defied many

appeals to end the class boycott in protest against the expulsion and suspension of their colleagues.

No official notification of the closure was communicated to the students apart from a Press statement from the university Vice-Chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza which was announced on Radio Zambia early yesterday morning.

Students were awakened to a rude shock when armed military personnel went round dormitories giving orders through megaphones for

"students to pack up and assemble at the graduation square on a double."

As the students packed their belongings, the campus was encircled by heavily armed soldiers, paramilitary, special branch and police officers.

Senior army officers slinging AK 47 rifles guarded the main university entrance from the Great East Road, while juniors took firing positions along Goma lakes.

Troop carriers were stationed at the showgrounds ready to go into action.

While some of the military personnel supervised the packing of students before bundling them on to the waiting UBZ buses to ferry them to stations in the city centre, those encircling the campus turned away all visitors who wanted to enter the campus.

Members of the Press were ordered to clear away. The newsmen had earlier been allowed entry by Lusaka police chief Mr Geoffrey Mukuma who was among senior police officers at the campus.

The students were each paid K20 travelling allowance.

In the statement announcing the closure, Dr Mwanza said the students had failed to yield to the administration's sustained pleas for reconciliation.

"All efforts aimed at dialogue have been rejected by the students and even the

preparedness of the administration to grant concessions in relation to the fate of the expelled and suspended students have been brushed aside.

In view of this, Dr Mwanza said, he was left with no option but to close the Great East Road campus.

The closure of the Lusaka campus which would remain effective until further notice did not affect the Ridgeway and Ndola campuses of the university.

Dr Mwanza said President Kaunda, the Chancellor, had made an earnest appeal to the students to go home at once and stay there for at least three weeks.

The students' class boycott began on April 12 when they were expected to resume studies after their two-week vacation.

Their stand was in solidarity with four of their

colleagues who were expelled and 15 others who were suspended.

The disciplinary action was taken against alleged indiscipline after the distribution of a circular by the student body condemning the establishment of the institute of human relations headed by Professor Lord Hatch.

The university administration said the students executive had clearly abused their freedom by their behaviour and arrogance against the public, property and legally constituted authority.

"The union executive has demonstrated this by issuing circulars framed in unrestrained language and by other acts of indiscipline,

clearly contemptuous of university authority."

The students defied appeals to resume lectures from Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Frederick Hapunda, Dr Mwanza and Kasuka Mwauluka.

The students threw out concessions made by Dr Mwanza on Monday, in which the expulsions were squashed and replaced by suspensions, while suspensions were to be reduced.

Situation on Ndola Campus

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE University of Zambia Ndola campus administration has decided to withdraw all catering services to boycotting students at the campus immediately until they resume classes.**

A circular signed by the registrar Mr Christopher Muyangana says as a first and necessary step, all catering services to the students have been suspended.

"This decision will remain in effect until the students

have returned to classes and have thereby earned the privilege of being maintained at public expense."

The registrar has reminded the students that the purpose and legitimate reason for their presence at the university was to learn.

"Without that purpose and without that reason a student

has no right whatsoever to remain in the university."

The decision by the students union to boycott classes meant they had withdrawn the privilege of remaining in the university accorded to them by parents, guardians and the ordinary taxpayer.

"The action further means that the university has no good reason to maintain a student at public expenses."

"The university administration takes this opportunity to appeal to all students to return to classes at once. Boycott of classes is neither in the interest of those engaged in the boycott nor in that of the expelled or suspended students in whose name the present action is being taken," Mr Muyangana's circular says.

Continued boycott of classes would only lead to more

serious consequences for the students.

The circular has been copied to the Vice-chancellor Dr Jacob Mwanza, his deputy, the principal of the Ndola campus Professor Mubanga Kashoki, the Lusaka campus principal, the university secretary, all deans and others.

But the students yesterday termed the decision by the university as the worst kind of blackmail.

A students union spokesman said the circular would be sent to all international and national human rights organisations as evidence of

the university's breach of human rights.

"This is the worst kind of blackmail and a fundamental breach of human rights. The administration are using the food weapon to force us to submit, but we are going to resign ourselves to our fate until our demands are met."

If the authorities thought the food weapon would weaken the students' resolve, they were wrong because starving the students would worsen the situation.

FAMINE RELIEF AWAITING SUBMISSION OF DISTRICT COUNCILS' REPORTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] THE Southern Province permanent secretary Mr Edward Himunyanga has said his office will map out a strategy to tackle famine relief operations as soon as district councils submit reports on their requirements.

Mr Himunyanga said in Livingstone yesterday that some councils had already submitted their preliminary reports and more information was being awaited.

He said that it was too early to disclose what action the provincial authorities would take to alleviate famine because nobody was sure of the total crop harvest this season.

He refused to disclose which areas were badly affected, saying his office did not want to discuss sensitive issues in the Press.

However, provincial political secretary, Mr Joseph Simuyandi said recently that Livingstone, Kalomo, Gwembe and Namwala districts would face serious food shortages because of the prolonged drought.

Mr Simuyandi appealed to district executive secretaries to submit their

food requirements to Livingstone promptly to enable provincial leaders to plan the relief strategy.

Last week, Livingstone district council appealed to the Party and its government to declare the area a disaster zone because of a looming water and food crisis among the farming community.

CSO: 4700/1148

ZCTU CHAIRMAN PROPOSES SINGLE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions has suggested the formation of a single social security scheme to be administered by the tripartite board of trustees consisting of ZCTU, Federation of Employers and Government representatives.

Making the proposals to the social security scheme commission of inquiry in Kitwe yesterday, ZCTU chairman-general Mr Frederick Chiluba said the scheme, once established, should be centralised to ease the processing of claims.

He suggested that existing schemes such as the ZNPF, the Workmen's Compensation, the superannuation fund, the civil service local conditions pension, the ZIMCO scheme and others should be merged into a national social security scheme.

The new scheme should cover suspension, loss or reduction of income, old age, death, invalidity, sickness, maternity, workmen's compensation and premature retirement.

The scheme should cover the maintenance of children, housing and employment.

Under the scheme, all employees retired, because of old age must be entitled to a life pension provided that their contributions were not less than five years.

The ZCTU suggested that retirement age should be 60 for men and 50 for women

with a provision for workers, to opt for early retirement after 45 years.

Mr Chiluba suggested that a tax-free amount equal to six months pay should be paid to a worker on retirement to facilitate rehabilitation.

"All employees who retire after having made contributions into the scheme but fail to qualify for a life pension should receive all their contributions including the employers' contributions with interest," he said.

In the event of a member of the scheme dying before retirement age, his beneficiary should get the death gratuity in addition to a life pension.

"In case of the wife being the beneficiary, benefits should be paid as long as she remains unmarried."

On medical care, Mr Chiluba suggested that all contributing members should have the right to choose where they should get their treatment.

"The present medical care is assumed to be free. But the social security scheme entails personal payment by way of such contribution. This is a direct purchase of services which we consider necessary."

He proposed that in the event of a worker being taken ill and hospitalised, he should be paid in full for a month after which such an employee should be taken care of by the scheme.

"A life pension should be paid to any member who is retired on health grounds, regardless of the period such person has been a member of the scheme."

The ZCTU proposed the introduction of unemployment benefits under the new scheme aimed at giving some relief to workers who are forced out of work or lose their jobs.

"To qualify for unemployment benefits, a worker should have been in employment and making regular contributions for at least five years."

On maternity benefits, Mr Chiluba suggested that the Government should introduce necessary legislation to ensure that the benefits conformed with the International Labour Organisation convention.

The ZCTU feels this is necessary because Zambia has ratified the ILO convention number 103 concerning maternity benefits.

NEW SYSTEM OF TAX PAYMENTS INTRODUCED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpt] WITH effect from the 1982/3 tax year a completely new system of tax payments has been introduced which will often result in tax being paid on income before it is received or even earned.

Transitional provisions covering payments for the tax year 1981/82 are included and are designed to give a small measure of relief in a period of acute cash flow problems.

● Transitional provisions for 1981/2 payments:

Under the previous rules provisional income tax was paid in arrears in two instalments on August 14 and December 14 subsequent to the end of the tax year. For the tax year 1981/2 there will now be four instalments in arrears on August 14 1982, December 14 1982, April 14 1983 and August 14 1983.

● Payments from 1982/3 onwards:

With effect from the tax year 1982/3 which started on April 1 1982 all businesses will have to submit to the Department of Taxes by June 30 an estimate of their profits as adjusted for tax purposes for the period forming the basis for the tax year ending the following March 31.

The tax, as estimated, must then be paid in four equal instalments on June 30, September 30, December 30 and March 30.

Adjustment

If, at any time during the tax year a business believes its estimate of tax due is "substantially incorrect because of changed circumstances" it must submit a further return setting out the revised figures.

A cumulative adjustment to the previous tax payments must be made when paying the next instalment.

The Commissioner of Taxes has discretion to extend the time for payment of provisional income tax beyond these dates.

The existing provisions of five per cent penalty a month or part of a month, for late payment of income tax are retained despite the fact that no business can give an exact estimate of its tax payment by the day before the end of its accounting period.

But if the final estimate of provisional income tax payable falls short of the tax ultimately assessed, after the submission of the annual tax return and accounts, by more than one third an additional penalty of ten per cent of the shortfall is to be levied.

Tax payments 1981/2 onwards:-

As a result of the change in tax payment the following payments must be made over the next 18 months.

	1st quarter for
June 30 1982	" " " 1982/3
August 14 1982	" " " 1981/2
Sept. 30 1982	2nd " " 1982/3
Dec. 14 1982	" " " 1981/2
Dec. 30 1982	3rd " " 1982/3
March 30 1983	4th " " 1982/3
April 14 1983	3rd " " 1981/2
June 30 1983	1st " " 1983/4
Aug. 14 1983	4th " " 1981/2
Sept. 30 1983	2nd " " 1983/4

It is likely that this schedule will lead to administrative difficulties and tax payers must take care to ensure that the correct returns are made at the appropriate time.

It should be noted that in 18 months the tax for two-and-a-half years must be paid and this will lead to serious cash difficulties in many businesses.

ZAMBIA RAILWAYS LIFTS BAN ON TRAIN TRAFFIC TO ZAIRE

Chewe's Announcement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA Railways has lifted its six-day ban on all train movements to Zaire with immediate effect, the railways assistant general manager for operations, Mr Bernard Chewe announced yesterday.

The ban was imposed on April 15 after a stoning incident by a mob of Zairean villagers on a Zambia Railways goods train near Sakania.

The stones damaged a locomotive engine loaned from the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Asked whether vandalism had now stopped, Mr Chewe did not want to give details

other than that Zambia railways management was always in touch with the Zaireans on telephone.

About 10,000 tonnes of Zairean cargo had been marooned at Ndola railway station after the suspension.

The goods included foodstuffs from South Africa.

The Zairean government has not yet replied to the Zambian Government's demand for the release of Zambians detained in Zaire.

Charge d'affaires at Zairean embassy, Mr Nkumbi Ka-

songo Kitenge confirmed this yesterday when he commented on unconfirmed reports that his country had asked to be paid compensation for soldiers said to have been killed in skirmishes with Zambian security forces at Sakania, reports ZANA.

Unconfirmed reports said Zaire had asked for K2,000 compensation before it could release Zambians being held in Lubumbashi and Kipushi.

Zambians Compensation Delay

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Meanwhile, The Zairean government will not be able to respond to Zambia's demand for the immediate release of its citizens being detained in Zaire until after the meeting of the regional Joint Permanent Commission to be held at the monthend.

Commenting on reports that Zaire was now demanding K2,000 compensation, Charge d'Affaires at the Zairean embassy Mr Nkumbi Kasongo Kitenge said his country had not yet replied to the Zambian government.--Zana/Mail Reporter

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